PAUGHT.

for accent, in this al-

st. Boston

POETRY.

ns, both poet-intry and we has been that th it is found-

NATI, O.,

Joel Parker, U. S. Senator,) Esq., Lyman Walker, Prof. t Hall, Cincin-March 25.

UBLIC,

TORE.

s, affidavits, and s agent for the urance Compa-Company; and

eration of the

tes, freely com-

de standard and

RAL

BRONCHITIS, STHMA, AND

g ago, and every at these promises

ignates the reme-

ses that afflict

I the maladies we

to an untimely

Subjoined we give ed, and that Pul-ay be removed by

g Cough.

herry Pectoral for te no hesitation in bur of my children and the free use of astant relief. MES GLOVER.

Nashville Wh g.

A., Feb. 25, 1851

McCANDLESS.

of Asthma which

Y., April 17, 1848.

but in less than a ratifying relief from sease is entirely re comfort, and enjoy

College, Edward

RD HITCHCOCK.

k. College. liege. ience.

Two dollars per annum, payable in savance.

Advertisements not exceeding ten times inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent paertion, twenty-

five cents.

All communications to the KRA, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS, Sixth street, a few doors south of Pennsylvania aven

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. UNCLE JOHN'S VISIT. A TALE FOR THE TIMES.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

[CONCLUDED.] Tea being over, and little Augustus Adelmar, Mr. Jimps's son and heir, having been eest to bed after making several journeys to "Danbury Cross" on the old man's foot, the conversation turned upon the approaching Do-

"Simpson sent home the stand to-day, dear," said Mrs. Jimps, turning to her husband. "It is a love of a thing. 'Uncle John, you must see it—my gift for Mrs. E——, our pastor's wife. I do not believe there will be anything half so pretty sent in;" and, running into the opposite parlor, she returned with a beautiful papier

mache work-stand.

"Why, it is a pretty thing enough," said the old man, looking at it with a good deal of interest, as his niece explained the material and the process of manufacturing it. "That butterfly hovering over the rose, there, is as natural as life. But, what's it for, Julia? It is hardly strong enough to hold a mouse."

"Oh, it will hold light things; and then, it is such a beautiful ornament in a parlor."
"And what might it have cost, niece?" he

"Only twenty dollars. Orestes, how I wish your vases had been sent home, so that Uncle John could have seen them, too. They are such beauties—the real Bohemian glass, and no mistake." And what do they cost?"

"Twenty more," was the reply.

"Well, Dimmie, you said you was liberal, to-day, and I do not dispute it; but it does seem to me, children, with my old-fashioned notions, that you might have laid out your money more wisely, considering your minister's wife and children. But you mean well, doubtless, and cannot fail to be benefited by it yourselves, whatever your friends may be; for no one ever opened their purse-strings out of kindness, without being the better for it."

"In that case, Uncle John, you will return a much better men then you came for Lintend."

much better man than you came, for I intend to make a draft on you," said Julia, blushing and laughing. "We are getting up a Society for the suppression of idolatry among the Chi-nese in California, and I must have you down

aim and object all the poor, oppressed, fallen, and down-trodden beings upon God's earth. I must attend to this first, niece; and then I will see about yours."

There was silence a few moments, before the

window, added, gaily—
"By the by, children, I guess I'll just step
round to the hotel, and take a look at 'Black

"Not to-night—you surely need not go out to-night," cried Mr. and Mrs. Jimps in the

me breath.
"Why not? See, it has stopped snowing, and I am not quite so frail as Julia's stand there. Simon had a hard time of it, getting here, and the hostler may neglect him, poor fellow. You need not think I am lost, if I am not back in an hour or two," he added, as he passed through the hall; "I may find some old friends down there, and chat awhile.'

"Black Simon" was looked after, and talked to for a few moments, much as if he had been a child; and then, instead of returning to the warm sitting room of the hotel, or the elegant parlor of Mr. Jimps, the old man sturdily ploughed his way along the snowy streets, until he reached the suburbs of the city.

Here he slackened his steps, and paused oc-casionally to decipher by the dim light of the lamps the numbers on some of the dilapidated huldings which lined the street. At last, he Here he slackened his steps, and paused occasionally to decipher by the dim light of the lamps the numbers on some of the dilapidated hildings which lined the street. At last, he approached one, from which issued the sounds of music and dancing, and knocked loudly at the door. It was opened by a rosy-cheeked Irish girl, in a gay ball costume and dirty white slippers.

"Is there a family of the name of Ives living will do. I shall have to write to Aunt Sarah about it?" white slippers.
"Is there a family of the name of Ives living

in this house?" asked the old man.
"Yes, there be—the poor craythers; but not "Yes, there be—the poor craythers; but not in there, sir," was the reply, as she saw Mr. Markham about to lay hold of the latch of a door near by. "That is Teddy McGuire's room. The Ives's are above, sir. I will be afther showin' ye the way, an' ye please."

Uncle John followed the girl up the gloomy, dirty stairs, asking by the way, (for the old man was a bit of a Yankee,) what was the cause of the festivity below.

must introduce them to you. Will you call with me some time in the course of the day?"

"A wedding, sir. Mikey Flaherty is married to Tim Doolan's Bridget the night," returned the girl, with a smile; adding, as she pointed to a door at the extreme end of the passage, "It's there ye will find them ye seek."

The old man turned to thank her, but she was already half way down stairs, stepping to the lively measure of an Irish jig; so he walked on, and knocked gently at the door which the girl had pointed out. It was opened by the same pale-faced child whom he had seen in his nephew's store. She looked up to him with a quick glance of recognition, mingled with surprise, and then glanced toward her mother, who sat leaning over a miserable bed, on which lay a little child, over whose face the ashen hue of death was already stealing. Seeing that her mother did not observe the stranger, she said:

"It's the gentleman who opened the door for me to-day, mother."

THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WEERLY, ON SEVENTU money? Take it, and make yourselves com-STREET, OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL. money? Take it, and make yourselves com-fortable."

fortable."
The woman waited to be urged no more; she eagerly clutched the money, and burst into tears, as she cried—
"The blessing of those ready to perish be upon you both, sir. I should not have sent out to-day; but we have neither food nor fuel, and little Jennie dying!"
"Have you no one whom you can send out

"Have you no one whom you can send out after food and fuel?" asked the old man, with a glance toward the farther corner of the room, where, from beneath a pile of rags, came the

heavy breathing of a man.

"Yes, returned the woman, as with a troubled expression her eye followed his; "but William, poor fellow, is not well. He is worn out," she went on, with a sigh, "with care, and want, and trouble. If you will be kind enough to stay with Ellen, sir, I will run down myself, and want what we want the end, two down

to stay with Ellen, sir, I will run down myself, and get what we want. It's only two doors from here," she added, seeing the old man about to remonstrate.

There was something in her manner that recalled to the old man Mr. Jimps's remark about her husband's intemperate habits. She fears to trust him with the money, and perhaps sae is right, thought he, as he drew the scanty covering over the dying child, and began to look about for something to kindle a fire with, against the mother's return.

The little girl laid down the coarse shirt sleeve she was stitching, and came to his aid; but they could find nothing but a few bits of paper.

paper.

"That is Willie's kite, sir," whispered she, as the old man laid his hand on that article.

"He brought it with him when we moved from the country; but I don't know as he will mind it much if we do take it, if he can only be

As she spoke, a curly head peered out from beneath the rags in the corner, and, presently, a little boy of five or six years old crept to "Willie, don't wake father!" she whisper

ed, hushing his exclamation of surprise at the sight of the stranger. "We are going to have a fire, and something to eat, Willie," she added. "Mother has gone after the things. Mr. Jimps sent the money by this gentleman, and now it's

all right."
The little boy's sleepy eyes flew wide open at the mention of food and fire, and he whispered, with a shy look at Uncle John—
"But will he take us away from this hateful place, sister, and give us dinners every day, just as we used to have them in the country? When I was so hungry, and cried, last night, you said mebby some one would bring me a whole pocketfull of cakes, if I would go to sleep.

Has he brought them, sissie?"
"Mother has gone after them," said the little girl, while Uncle John took him upon his knee, and warmed his little red hands between his great palms. Ellen drew close to him, too, and he took her on the other knee, as he "How long has the little one been sick,

"Mother says she has never been well; but for the suppression of idolatry among the Chinese in California, and I must have you down for a good round sum."

"Stay a bit, niece. Chinese—I heard they were coming over there by thousands, but I don't know as they are much worse idolaters than our folks are there. Besides, I have one or two claims of the Society to which I belong to settle, before I can think of yours."

"Your Society! Why, I did not know as you belonged to any one, uncle!"

"And then she will go up to God, away above the clouds, where the cold weather never above the clouds, where the cold weather never gomes." said little Willie, lifting his sober eves

why sour Society! Why, I did not know as you belonged to any one, uncle!"

"You were mistaken, then," returned the old man, gravely. "For many years, I have been a member of the oldest Society in the world—the same of which our Saviour was a distinguished member while on earth—the Society of Human Brotherhood, which has for its in a same of the same of which has for its in a same of the same of which has for its in a same of the same

coals.

We do not know whose pleasure was the greatest, the hungry-eyed children, as they ate their food by the glowing fire, or old John Markham's, as he sat by and looked on. We think the children's, however; for he could not but be saddened by the tale which he heard from the lips of the poor mother, as she hung over her child. It was the old story, which has blotted so many of the fair pages of the book of life. Poverty had followed sickness; thrown out of work, strangers in a strange place, disappointed and despairing, the husband and father had yielded to temptation, and tasted of the accursed cup, until he longer cared for aught save the gratification of longer cared for aught save the gratification of his brutal appetite. For some time past they had depended solely upon the earnings of the mother and little Ellen for support; and these had, of late, been much curtailed by the illness of little Jennie. "I could not let her lie and die before my eyes, even though we were all starved," said the weeping mother.

Uncle John Markham was not an eloquent

Oucle John Markham was not an eloquent man—he never made a speech in his life; yet, somehow, the words which he spoke to that fallen, discouraged husband, that night, awoke feelings of hope and courage and self-respect in the poor fellow's heart, to which he had long been a stranger. long been a stranger.

"I think I shall write to her myself, this

"I think I shall write to her myself, this morning," returned the old man, in the same light tone.

"But uncle, these must be very interesting people, these friends of yours, to keep you up so late," said Mr. Jimps.

"They are; so much so, Dimmie, that I must introduce them to you. Will you call with me some time in the course of the day?"

"With great pleasure, uncle."

mer mother did not observe the stranger, she said:

"It's the gentleman who opened the door for me to-day, mother."

Thus disturbed, the woman looked up, questioningly, almost impatiently, at the intruder.

"Excuse me, ma'm," began the old man, in an apologetic tone, but deliberately shutting the door behind him. "I fear I intrude; but the little girl is right. I am glad to find she got home safe. My nephew, Mr. Jimps, did not quite understand the child, it seems; and I have come to make it all straight." And he handed out a five dollar bill as he spoke.

The woman took the bill, looked at it a moment, and returned it with a heavy sigh.

"I's all right, ms'm. I don't want any change—I mean Mr. Jimps don't; he isn't at all particular—that is—I say, keep it, ms'm; you need it all, and more too, in such weather as this."

The woman looked at him with mingled wonder and suspicion. At length, she said:

"There is some mistake, sir. Mr. Jimps is a very particular man. He owes me but one dollar, and it may bring both of us into trouble if I keep the money."

"Take it, I say, Zounds! have not I a right to do as I please with my—I mean hasn't Mr. Jimps a right to do what he pleases with his

came, opened it himself. One glance around the apartment taught him the cause of that silence. Near the stove, with his little boy in his arms, who was sobbing in that peculiar, spasmodic manner that indicates the utter exhaustion of the physical frame, sat William Ives, with his eyes fixed upon the bed which had been arranged as decently as possible, to receive the dead body of little Jennie. The mother had done all her scanty means allowed. She had parted the soft hair on the little brow, traightened the shrunker limbs and rahed She had parted the soft hair on the little brow, straightened the shrunken limbs, and robed them in a pretty white frock, the last relic of happier days. The dainty edgings with which it was trimmed were in strange contrast with the miserable bed coverings—edgings wrought by her busy fingers in those happy days when a mother's glad anticipations first stirred her heart. Then she had flung herself on her knees by the side of the bed, and with her face buried in the clothes, neither wept nor moved.

The grave-eved Ellen stooped over the hed

and was trying to place a poor, sickly-looking rose in the cold hand of the little one. Uncle John glanced at the bush she had showed him the night before, and knew at once from whence it came. It was her all, poor thing!

She was the first to observe their entrance;

She was the first to observe their entrance; and soon, both parents were mingling words of deep gratitude with their tears.

"I shall never, never forget your kindness, sir, to the day I die!" exclaimed the mother, turning to Mr. Jimps. "Much as we needed the money, starving as we were, we thought not less of your confidence in us then we did of that. It was so kind, so noble in you, to trust us! But you shall be repaid, sir; William and I are determined to do it, if we work our fingers to the bones! And this gentleman, to come as he did

termined to do it, if we work our fingers to the bones! And this gentleman, to come as he did through the snow to aid us! Oh, how can we ever be grateful enough?"

"My kindness! repay me! you here!" exclaimed the bewildered Mr. Jimps, turning to Uncle John, and rapidly unwinding the folds of his scarf, as if pressed for breath.

"Yes, Dimmie, I was certain you did not quite understand the errand of that little girl, yesterday, so I followed her home, and settled your bill myself. It was well I did, for the near things needed it very much." poor things needed it very much."

"Save a bit of bread for the children, and a

"Save a bit of bread for the children, and a spoonful of milk for—for" and the poor mother glanced sadly at the white-robed little figure on the bed, "for her, sir, we had not tasted food for two days."

Mr. Jimps was neither an unjust nor hardhearted man; he had simply been guided by the current custom of the day; and, when he had subscribed his quota to any benevolent object, allowed himself to consider his responsibility at an end. Now, a new light broke in upon him; he turned to his old relative and said, earnestly:

"Thank you, thank you, Uncle John! you could not have done me a kinder deed; or," he added, in a lower tone, "taught me a better lesson. It is one which I shall never forget." And, to do Mr. Jimps justice, he never did. He told the story to Julia when they got home, and bravely took his share of the blame, while

and bravely took his share of the blame, while the tears gathered in her pretty eyes, and she almost forgot her present and the donation party in her interest in the Ives's.

They assisted the father in finding employ-ment, aided and encouraged him in his strug-gles to overcome his evil habits, and even did not grumble when Uncle John took little Ellen Ives to live with him and Aunt Sally, and be a daughter to them in their old age, though they knew that the inheritance of their darling, Augustus Adelmar, would be much curtailed by the deed.

#### For the National Era THE MISSISSIPPI

BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

Noise, dust, and turmoil, e'er infest The world's close-crowded marts: Here are thousand weary, aching heads-Unnumbered weary hearts; Let us leave the city's din to seek

The Mississippi's springs, And toward the gleaming sunset pass, As on an eagle's wings. See! here are deep and quiet lakes, Where the forest shadows lay,

High bluffs and spreading everglades, Silent the livelong day, Save the drowsy hum of insect, Or plaintive note of bird, Or perchance a gentle ripple When the forest leaves are stirred.

Through rushy banks meandering, Uncounted streamlets flow, The azure arch wide spanned above, The greensward spread below; Far as the keen eve's vision The dark woods stretch away. And the untrodden mountain catches

Here the cougars drink—the clear streams Return their flerce eyes' glance; And the everglades are moving, 'Neath the fiery mustang's prance; Earth opes her secret fountains, Rains pour down the craggy steep, That the Patriarch of the Waters From their full cup may drink deep

Around these welling springs yet live Many a copper-colored band, 'Who by deadly touch of white man Still unpolluted stand; They know not his "fire water," Fruit of the foul fiend's art.

Which wakes the stormy passions Of their too revengeful heart. Nor the jingle of his bright gold, Evil's offspring and its root;

Or of treaties—Heaven ratified— Trodden 'neath his ruthless foot! Or those Christian sounds—the rifle's crack And chime of Sabbath bells : Their poor wealth but bows and arrows, Here the red man has his dwelling,

Far from the white man's haunts; Here lights his solemn council fires, Sings his solemn funeral chants: Indian lovers by the river Hold their dance and feast of young corn, On its pleasant banks of green.

To hear the sad winds moan, To watch above their fathers' graves, And in peace—be let alone; Still to follow in the wild chase. Till they pass life's prairie bounds And go the spirit's journey,

To their distant hunting grounds.

Farewell to the humble bark hut, To the red man's thoughtful brow; From its sources to the Gulf stream, Moves the Mississippi now; To his proud and dark-eyed bride-From the lonely Indian village, Pass we down the sweeping tide

From the far-off Indian country The wild Missouri comes, Bearing sound of Kansas war song, And roll of Mandan drums. Swift his wave as are the flerce steeds, Which the bison hunters ride; But he smooths his rugged features, For he waiteth here his bride.

Led by the winged hoy;
One glance to Heaven—her wet lip
Kissee once her native shore;
Wave meeteth wave—the glorious t

Hark! o'er the forest comes the sound Of solemn passing bell, Rang by spirit hands above the place Where the martyred LOVEJOY fell: Yet bear we faithful witness, That the patriot never dies, For the plant his blood first nourished

Lo! the far-famed St. Louis, With its turrets, looms before; 'And see! the low and sandy line Of "Bloody Island" shore! Here the altar to false honor And souls rush to God's judgment bar, Blood-stained and unforgiven!

Is towering to the skies!

Wrought by an unknown hand, Like some ancient castle's portals, And as we pass we pause to hear The chanting of a hymn.
And look to see the mailed form
Of sentry tall and Jan.

More sad than its old namesake, On the Egyptian sands, Clad in emblematic fungus,
And still dripping, "Cairo' stands.
Here starved the love of luoro,
Here e'en "Speculation" niled!
And, for loss of hopes and dolars,

Given by the hand of God to mark The slave land from the free. The bright Ohio's silver wave Is sweeping to the sea... Hail! Jordan of the fugitive! Thy border men are brave, And woe to the slave hunter Who crosses o'er thy wave

Thou comest as at evening comes The light of Luna's beam. To mingle thy pure waters
With the dark and turbid stream And spreading forth in silence, Untracked by human eye, Thou goest on thy mission, To light and purify.

So passing toward the eternal sea, Life's good and evil blend, But the good is indestructible, As its Author and its end; And every blow for human right, Each response to duty's calls, Shall echo down the golden streets, And ring from crystal walls!

The moon is up-we glide on By the shore so dim and lone, Past many a nameless island Which no human foot hath known Whose o'erhanging tangled thicket, In fantastic shapes arrayed, With the giant cottonwood throw down A broad and gloomy shade.

Tis midnight-all unbroken, Deep Silence holds her throne, Save the ascending steamer's throes, Like some fettered monster's groan. Or dash of wave upon her bow, Or ring of warning bell, Or cry of startled wild bird, Or of panther on the fell.

Slowly lights the sombre scene, Is robed in brighter green; Now wind the thickened wreaths of mist Up from the marshes dank. And smoke curls from out the chimney Of the log hut on the bank.

See! yonder broad plantation, List! the negro driver's horn-His foul curses and his whip crack Are his greeting to the morn! From their cabins creep the bondmen Cursing the morning ray,
Which calls to toil and suffering, Through another weary day

How shall the chain land redden With the warm blood of the slave Ere again, to greet his coming. These gloomy forests wake, How shall the souls be trampled. And the strong heart-strings break

Glances far adown the stream And round the distant headland The whirling waters gleam; The wood-crowned hills show dimly Through the mist shroud hanging o'er, And the vapor wreaths are sweeping

Where the scourges swing unceasing, Where the unpaid toilers bend, Through the land of woe and wailing, Haste we to our journey's end-Knowing that while the poor and weak Are trampled by the strong, God's angels count the blood drops, And keep record of the wrong!

We float by palm-girt villa, By the city on the bluff. And hold our way 'neath silent woods, And shores storm-marked and rough; Now, tempest-driven, we're rushing Past crag and black ravine, And scan the jungle's inmost depths By the lightning's vivid sheen.

The storm has passed—around us Stand forests wet and dark; Now the sunshine lights our dripping deck And fragrant scent of orange blooms, Wild rose, and nameless flowers, From out lost Eden's bowers.

Far down the hurrying river Hangs the tempest's shroud of gloom, And follows on the lightning's flash The sullen thunder boom; Called for a moment from the field, From blast and drenching rain, The slave gangs now, at sound of horn, Bend to their tasks again.

Plantation joins plantation, And the signs of ill-got gain Grow thicker all around us,
As we near the distant main; Crime stalks, all unmolested, O'er the fair and fertile land, And lifts defiant unto Heaven Its crimson dripping hand!

Onward, brothers! falter never, Through the weary night and day, Though the shadow of Oppression Glides before us on our way;

Once—it matters not when nor where—three millers were at work in the middle night. Why they were at work at this time, I know not; but probably it was a busy season; and this seems the more likely, for that it was late autumn, and the wheat harvest and the corn harvest had been very abundant. Merrier times there were at the old mill than had been known there for many a long year; for, all day long, now, there was jesting and joking, one with another; for active employment makes the spirits light; and, besides, there were many strangers at the mill—young men and boys, chiefly, who are likely to be more gay and careless than older persons; for many years, howchiefly, who are likely to be more gay and care-less than older persons; for many years, how-ever lightly and brightly they pass, rest on us like a great burden after a while. So, as I said, there were merry times at the mill; for that so many youth came, day after day, with grists to be ground. And there was neighing of horses that waited for their masters; for of horses that waited for their masters; for many were tied under the trees and along the fences—some eating oats from little sacks that were tied about their noses, some craunching yellow corn from great baskets, and others nib-bling the scant grass, for it was getting parched and dry, so far was the dewy freshness of summer past. The clover blossoms, red and white, that had stood up and taken the sun, exhaling sweetness from their loose burs, and feeding the bees and humming birds, were now flattened and brown, but not yet scentless. The mill-stream was dry; though for that matter it was little difference, for the mill was not moved by water, but by means of a wheel on which horses kept treading, and treading, and tread-ing. The wheel was hung slantwise; so it per-

haps seemed to the poor beasts that they should sometime get to the summit; for they seemed to be climbing a hill, no doubt. But, alas! they never got any further. How many of us are on tread-wheels, just as they, round and round, and round and round, forever, and yet we get no further for our pains—further in years and further in sorrows, it is true; but nothing nearer to that bright beauty that is before us, and ere we are aware the Eden is past; and the remainder of the journey we go down, and look back wondering why we were not consoious of the good time at the mill.

When he wrought, it was not for the love of reasoning, and of judgment, and of intuition, which God, our good father, has given us, lest we turn aside, and are lost in darkness—darkness only lightened by the ruined beauty of the fallen son of the morning.

Yet it is all ordered wisely, we know; and I, who am treading on the wheel of time, blindest and weakest of all, must essay to be

"Contented, if I may enjoy

The things which others made and are lost in many contents and weakest of all, must essay to be

"Contented, if I may enjoy

The things which others made and reasons the light of the busy many's lantern being the busy many's lantern by each delegation.

Mr. Wills, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the report relative to voting by States; and after an animated discussion, and the proposal of various amendments, the subject was referred to a committee of three, consisting of work, but that some wonderful physician had told him that in the busy ways of men he might find the lost light of health, and tread down the grave. But he strove languidly, and seemed to love the pale phantoms that beckonness only lightened by the chairman of each delegation.

Mr. Wills, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the report relative to voting by States; and after an animated discussion, and the proposal of various amendments, the subject was referred to a committee of three, consisting of New York, Vaughan of Ohio, and Hopkins of Massachusetts.

The Convention adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

The things which others made the mill.

REMAINDER NEXT WEEF 1

The Convention met at 9 o'clock the Barrian animated discussion, and the proposal of various amendments, the subject was referred to a committee of thr

"Contented, if I may enjoy
The things which others understand."
But I am wandering. I said the mill-stream
was dry, for the mill stood in a hollow, along which in spring and early summer there ran a bright runnel, overhung with wild willows and silver elms. The elm and willow leaves were both faded now, deeply yellow, and with every gust of wind dropped off and twirled earthward. Little heaps of them lay together here and there, among the veined pebbles and blue clayey stones that lay in the bottom of the brook. A few pools of water there were still, bright runnel, overhung with wild willows and I o'ercrept with marish mosses, and alive with minnows and frogs that had gathered together

as the waters shrunk away.

Sometimes the ugly yellow and green toads climbed upon the loose stones, and sat abstracted and silent as philosophers. One would think they were quite oblivious to earthly sounds; nevertheless, if one of the three men who kept the mill chanced to go that way to fill his cup at the spring, (for there was a beautiful spring in that hollow,) with quick hop and plash they were lost in the green pools. They did not were lost in the green pools. They did not like so well the clear water that burst out a little way up the valley, in a stream, not large, but pure and cold, almost, as ice.

The immediate fountain was roughly walled about with the stones which some provident hand had at some time gathered from the brook; and the grass that sprouted out of the wall, and the thick green moss, were shadowed in the well; but beside, the water was clear; you might see your face, as in a glass, if you looked into it; but no harmful thing ever coiled or hid itself there—perhaps that ugliness loves not beauty, nor the impure that which is pure. A little way from the walled fountain the stream sunk and was lost among the loose stones and the wide-leaved and rustling grass; so all the water was in stagnant pools, as I said, except the sweet spring bubbling over its blue walls. Sometimes, lifted out of these fens, you might see the heads of scrpents, black, gray, or copper-colored; so, even the beasts of the field would not drink there. I said even the beasts; but instinct is less likely to err than

the beasts; but instinct is less likely to err than sense and reason. It seems to me more immediately the gift of God, and is perfect at first.

The day that was gone had been sultry; "the blue fly had been singing i' the pane" a little, but the cock had not crowed all day, but had stood silently with shut eyes, while his feathery dames hard by wallowed in the dirt. Earlier than usual they flew into the trees, and turned their ruffled bosoms from the wind, which came soughing damply from the woods; which came soughing damply from the woods for the sun went down behind a great black cloud, so that only a little red and stormy light looked through.

"There will be rain," said the housewife, as

the joyous finds itself in its true element. Pious souls, when they speak of death, say that they are going home. Their longing for heaven is to them a home-sickness. Jesus also represented the abode of eternal happiness under the picture of a home—a father's house. Does not this tell us that the earthly home is appointed to be a picture of heaven, and a foretaste of that higher home?

For the National Era.

IEGEND OF THREE MILLERS.

BY ALICE CAREY.

had been well used to work. He was lately come to the mill; for though he had aptitude for almost any kind of employment, he had no fixed purpose, no energy, and had been all his life changing from one thing to another. So, though few had wrought more arduously or with better will than he, there was seldom more money in his purse than would fill his pipe for a week, leaving a trifle for the parish priest and widow; for Hartly had a liberal, if not a full hand, and few men have heard more earnest God-bless-you's than he for their alms. We have assembled here, in Convention, to represent the Freemen of the United States. Entertaining, as we do, some differences of opinion upon minor questions, we are agreed in those great fundamental principles of Liberty which lie at the foundation of our democratic institutions. We embrace in our affections the whole country, of every race and condi-

misfortune.

And now, as he bore baskets of corn from place to place, and emptied great sacks of rye and cats into bins, he kept singing of a good land somewhere, where the meadows were greener and the sunshine brighter, and where all the inhabitants grew rich without labor. He seemed not to think of his song, for he kept when the seemed not to the seemed not to think of his song, for he kept when the seemed not to his when the seemed not to the seemed not to think of his song, for he kept when the seemed not to the seemed not t repeating it over and over, measuring wheat and corn the while, and sometimes cheering the horses on the wheel, as though much de-pended on that night's work, and he found it pleasure as well as duty.

The oldest of the three was Hartly, the most

sanguine and the most penniless. The while he kept so busily driving, the youngest, named Ralph, sat on a grain measure near the open door of the mill, listening to the rain as it pattered on the dry leaves of the sycamore, that a little way from the door struck its strong roots straight into the ground, and stood up like a column. It was closely neighbored by a scrubby beech, with gnarled convolutions at the base. He was thinking of the Hamadryades, and He was thinking of the Hamadryades, and linking together fragments of old stories, and now and then pushing back his yellow hair, that was heavy with moisture, to listen to the soughing of the wind. His cheeks were pale, and his eyes large and dark and melancholy; he was slight and bent, as though all his life he had looked upon the ground. His cheek rested on his hand, and his forehead shone like glass, as the light of the busy man's lantern shone now and then upon it. He was young, almost a youth, and like, Hartly, had been but a short time at the mill.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FREE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the National Commit-tee, a National Convention of the Friends of Freedom assembled in Masonic Hall, in Pitts-burgh, on Wednesday, August 11, 1852. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Convention was called to order by Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, Chairman of the National Committee; upon whose motion Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio, was chosen Chairman of the temporary organization; and S. M. Booth, of Wisconsin, and Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania, were chosen

Secretaries.

Rev. E. H. Nevin, of Cleveland, then addressed the Throne of Grace.

The following resolution was offered by J. C.
Woodman, of Maine, and unanimously adopt-

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State, to be designated by their respective delegations, be appointed to report a plan of per-manent organization for this Convention, and a list of permanent officers.

The roll of States was then called, and the

following gentlemen were named as members of the committee:
Maine, Jabez Woodman; New Hampshire

S. W. Buffum; Vermont, Nicholas Gwindon; Massachusetts, Francis W. Burd; R. Island, Massachusetts, Francis W. Burd; R. Island, D. B. Harris; Connecticut, J. R. Hawley; New York, Charles O. Shepard; New Jersey, Alex-ander Black; Pennsylvania, Chas. C. Jackson; Delaware, Wm. Chandler; Maryland, J. E. Snodgrass; Virginia, John Parkinson; Ohio, Wm. G. W. Lewis; Kentucky, John H. Raw-Villags; Indiana, Isaac Kinley; Michigan, A. A. Copeland; Illinois, A. Smith; Iowa, J. R. Whitham; Wisconsin, James H. Paine.

On motion of Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, a com-

mittee of one from each State was appointed by the respective delegations, to report resolu-tions for the consideration of the Convention, as follows:
Austin Wiley, of Maine; George G. Fogg. of

New Hampshire; C. F. Adams, of Massachu-setts; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; D. B. Harris, of Rhode Island; M. M. Davis, of Ver-Marris, of Rhode Island; M. M. Davis, of Vermont; Gerrit Smith, of New York; Alex. Black, of New Jersey; J. M. Pusey, of Delaware; Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, of Maryland; Dr. F. J. Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania; J. R. Giddings, of Ohio; W. S. Elliott, of Michigan; J. H. Paine, of Wisconsin; S. S. Harding, of Indiana; D. S. Hough, of Illinois; Asa Turner, of Iowa; S. M. Bell of Viscinia; J. R. Criss of Knote kr.

Hough, of Illinois; Asa Turner, of Iowa; S. M. Bell, of Virginia; J. B. Crips. of Kentucky.

On motion of Dr. Stone, of Massachusetts, a Committee of Arrangements was appointed, to seat the respective delegations.

The Convention then adjourned to Lafayette Hall to transact their business, and permit a mass meeting to be organized in Masonic Hall.

On motion of W. A. White, of Massachusetts, a Committee on Finance was appointed comcloud, so that only a little red and stormy light looked through.

"There will be rain," said the housewife, as the cattle huddled close about the shed, "let the milking be early to-night."

"Help me to lift my bags of flour into the cart," said the boy, who had been loitering about the mill; "my oxen are but slow travellers, and a storm is brewing."

"All in good time," said the farmer, as he scattered the last handful of wheat into the finely-broken ground, looking now at the clouded sunset, and now at the broad field thickly sown with the plumpest grains of all the last year's harvest.

The silver-winged twilight was presently gone; the cottage windows were closed, and so came on the night.

The two ozen—one dove-colored and the other black—lay close together, in dusty hollows not far from the house, their great broad foreheads upturned, and their white wide-spreading horns truck against each other, sometimes, as they did so. If the storm had been dashing furiously, they might have risen and crouched against the rough brown trunk of the walnut tree, that, hard by retaking hard, as if in endurance, and their white wide-spreading horns truck against each other, sometimes, as they did so. If the storm had been dashing furiously, they might have risen and crouched against the rough brown trunk of the walnut tree, that, hard by retaking hard, as if in endurance, and their white wide-spreading horns truck against the rough brown trunk of the walnut tree, that, hard by retaking hard, as if in endurance, and their white wide-spreading horns truck against the rough brown trunk of the walnut tree, that, hard by retaking hard, as if in endurance, and their white wide-spreading horns truck against the rough brown trunk of the walnut tree, that, hard by retaking hard, as if in endurance, and slashing their hard the properties of the properties

The middle night I am writing of, he was busiest of all—now here, now there—doing many things in fact which seemed not to require to be done, as if he worked partly for the love of work. He bore a small lantern in his hand, and in his sudden dashings hither and thither the light was often extinguished; but, to great disadvantage, he wrought on in the dark, singing all the while, though the rain pattered dismally on the mill roof, as blithely as if "reddening Phœbus lifted his golden fire."

A merry man, and one of courage, too, was the miller, Hartly, but his instability was his misfortune.

And now as he bore baskets of corn from

"Let us, then, uniting, bury
All our idle feuds in dust.
And to future conflicts carry
Mutual faith and common trust."
Prolonged applause.]
On motion of Mr. Woodman, of Maine, Resolved, That a National Committee, of one from each State here represented, be appointed by the respective State delegations to-morrow

morning.
On motion of Judge Spalding, of Ohio,
Resolved, That all resolutions presented to
this Convention be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.
On motion of Mr. Hopkins, of Massachu

setts,
Resolved, That the customary rules of Parliamentary order, so far as applicable to this Convention, be adopted.
The Committee on Organization also reported the following; which was adopted:
That it be recommended to the Convention that the delegates present from each State, whether more or less in number, be allowed to cost as many votes as the State they represent cast as many votes as the State they represent is entitled to in the Electoral College, the man-

Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois. States were then called, and the following

persons were appointed by the respective del gations: The National Free Democratic Committee Woodbury Davis, Belfast, Maine George G. Fogg. Concord, N. H. Henry Wilson, Natick, Massachuseets. John Hooker, Hartford, Connecticut. James M. H. Dow, Providence, R. I. E. D. Barber, Middlebury, Vermont. Charles A. Wheaton, Syracuse, N. Y. Alex. Black, Swedesboro', Gloucester county,

Wm. Chandler, Wilmington, Delaware.
Wm. B. Thomas, Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Brisbane, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Silas M. Holmes, Detroit, Michigan. C. Latham, Kenosha, Wisconsin. Stephen S. Harding, Milan, Indiana. Owen Lovejoy, Princeton, Bureau co., Ill. Sam. L. Howe, Mt. Pleasant, Henry co., Iowa. John Gleen, Triadelphia, Ohio co., Virginia. Cassius M. Clay, Whitehall, Madison co., Ky. J. E. Snodgrass, Baltimore, Md. The above Committee was afterwards organ-

rized by the appointment of Hon. Henry Wilson, of Masachusetts, as Chairman, and Dr. William Henry Brisbane, of Ohio, as Secretary.

H. K. Clark, of Michigan, and Richard J. Hubbard, of Indiana, were appointed Vice Presidents, in place of W. L. Elliott, and Rawson Vaile. Lewis Tappan, in behalf of the Committee

on the manner of voting, presented the follow ing report:

Resolved, That in voting for a platform, an address, or candidate for President and Vice President, each State, whether more or less in number, be allowed to cast as many votes as the State they represent is entitled to in the electoral college; and the vote of each State shall be declared by the chairman of each

delegation:

Resolved, That if there should be a difference

of opinion among the delegates, the vote of a majority shall not be cast for the whole; but the chairman shall state the proportional number of votes given, which shall be counted in Convention accordingly.

After various propositions and some discussions, the report was adopted.

Joshua R. Giddings, in behalf of the Com-

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL FREE DEMOC

RACY.
Having assembled in National Convention as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrongs, and freedom against slavery; confiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people, putting our trust in Godfor the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and

1. That Governments, deriving their just pow-1. That Governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all, those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they are endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for grime.

2. That the true mission of American Democracy is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fundamental principles of equal

inations, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical adminis-

Though the shadow of Oppression
Glides before us on our way;
God reignesh in the Heavens,
Hope's ran shall never set,
He shall bare his arm in vengeance,
And the Right shall triumph, though its red march.
Shall o'er feids of slaughter be;
But hark! I hear the surges
Of the Ocean rolling free!
The whitened creats before us
Speak our weary journey done,
And the spires of Orleans glitter
In the last rays of the sun.
Lyns, 12th June, 1852.

storm had been dasning furiously, they might have risen and crouched against the rough hyse of the standard of the spires and crouched against the rough the sol of wiziling they would not rise, between the slow driziling they would not rise, between the slow of white hickory spowing stronger in the moisture. The boy she can be only the speak our weary journey done,
And the spires of Orleans glitter
In the last rays of the san.
Lyns, 12th June, 1852.

Home.—Love watches over the couch of the aged, over the welfare and comfort of each and all; to be happy, man retires from the out-door world-home. In the household circle the troublet hoart finds consolation, the disturbed finds rest, in the out-door world-home. In the household circle the troublet heart finds consolation, the disturbed finds rest, in the out-door world-home. In the household circle the troublet heart finds consolation, the disturbed finds rest, in the out-door world-home. In the household circle the troublet heart finds consolation, the disturbed finds rest, in the out-door world-home. In the household circle the troublet heart finds consolation, the disturbed finds rest, in the out-door world-home. In the household circle the troublet heart finds consolation, the disturbed finds rest, in the out-door world-home. In the household circle the troublet heart finds consolation, the disturbed finds rest, in the out-door world-home. In the household circle the troublet heart finds consolation, the disturbed finds rest.

\*\*Storm Face frederick Douglas to the list of the unantimously appearance for the constraint of the C

demands of the slave power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the national-ization of slavery, our distinct and final answer is—no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized slavery, and no national legis

lation for the extradition of slaves.
6. That slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition.

7. That the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its immediate

and total repeal.

8. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dan-

gerous to the liberties of the people.

9. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of should be the special interest. by the special interest of slavery; by their omission to guarantee freedom in free Territoomission to guarantee freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more and the cession of a large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the expression of the States and the liberties of the people through the enactment of an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

10. That no permanent settlement of the sla-

rery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that slavery is sectional, and freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of freedom and by leaving to the States the whole subject of slavery and the extradition of fugitives fro

service.
11. That all men have a natural right to portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life it-

self.

12. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless set-

13. That a due regard for the Federal Const tution, and sound administrative policy, de mand that the funds of the General Governmand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public

14. That river and harbor improvement of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national con-cern, and it is the duty of Congress in the exercise of its constitutional powers to provid

for the same.

15. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with inflexible deter-

16. That every nation has a clear right to administer its own concerns in such manner as may best secure the rights and promote the as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people; and foreign inter-ference with that right is a dangerous viola-tion of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Gov. ernment, representing the chief republic of the world, to protest against and by all proper means to prevent the intervention of Kings and Emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional Gov

ernments.

17. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognised by our Government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

18. That as, by the Constitution, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all priv ileges and immunities of citizens of the severa States," the practice of imprisoning colored sea men of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to exer-cise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant vio-lation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, utter ly inconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every

19. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated be tween the United States and foreign nations of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitra

20. That the Free Democratic party is no organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both, as hopeless ly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confide ly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole people.

21. That we inscribe on our banner Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men, and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exteriors.

22. That upon this Platform the Convention presents to the American People, as a candidate for the office of President of the United and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, George W. Julian, of Indiana, and earnestly commends the support of all freemen and parties.

Gerrit Smith, of New York, presented minority report as a substitute, and supported it in a very able speech. He was replied to in a strong speech, by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio.

MINORITY REPORT. Resolved, 1. That inasmuch as the long-co tinued servility to the slave power has at last become so boundless and shameless as utterl to forbid all hope of the reformation of th great political parties, we are compelled to or-ganize a new, independent, and permanent po-litical party.

2. Whereas, inasmuch as it will doubtless

2. Whereas, inasmuch as it will doubtless prove itself to be emphatically and pre-eminently Democratic, it is desirable that this new party should indicate its characteristic principles by its name, therefore, Resolved, That for this purpose, and also to distinguish it from that shem Democracy called the "Democratic party," we give to our new party the name of the "Democratic Leader."

3. That our new party inasmuch as its aim.

3. That our new party, inasmuch as its aim will be the impartial and full realization of the idea of a just civil Government, will faithfully endeavor, to the extent of its jurisdiction and power, to protect all persons (irrespective of sex or color) in the enjoyment of their political

6. That we should rejoice to have Democrat Leagues organized in every part of the world, to co-operate with our own Democratic League in hastening the blessed day when there shall

victims of tyranny to be pitied.

That the free access of the landless to the public lands is one of the righteous measure called for by the great and good cause of land reform—a reform which justly claims that the right to the soil is the right of all men.

8. That the Democratic principle deman that Postmasters be elected by the people.

9. That the reduction of postage, both land and sea, to the lowest rates at which can possibly be afforded, would add greatly to the public intelligence and the public happi

10. That for the Federal Government to tax commerce, and at the same time neglect the condition of harbors and rivers connected with foreign or inter-State commerce, is neither wise

or honest.

11. That no civil Government which per mits dram shops to multiply paupers and mad-men, protects its subjects to the extent to which it is bound to protect them.

GERRIT SMITH. D. L. HOUGH.

JAMES H. PAINE.

F. JULIUS LEMOYNE.
S. M. BELL.

After which, the Convention adjourned

Afternoon Session

Convention met according to adjournme The resolutions were discussed at length by Messrs. Paine of Wisconsin, Tappan of New Messrs. Paine of Wisconsin, Tappan of New York, Adams of Massachusetts, Clark of Michigan, Lovejoy of Illinois, Willey of Maine, Prof. Finney of Ohio, and others.

Mr. Tappan, of New York, proposed sundry amendments to the original report of the committee, some of which were adopted.

Mr. Booth, of Wisconsin, moved an amendment to the 6th resolve, by substituting for the words "the enormity of which no law nor

usage can sanction," the words "which no human enactment can make right," which was adopted. Also, that resolution 11th, on the right of man to the soil, be added to the original platform, and inserted before the resolve upon public lands, which, after a brief discus-

adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Hopkins then moved the previous question, which was carried, and the Platform, thus amended, was adopted by States, by a vote of

The minority report, by consent of Mr. Smith, of New York, was then laid on the table.

Judge Spalding, of Ohio, nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, as a candidate for

Dr. Young, of New York, nominated Salm

P. Chase, of Ohio, as a candidate for President. S. C. Phillips, of Salem, Mass., was also cominated for President. George W. Julian of Indiana, Samuel Lewis of Ohio, and George H. Evans of New Jersey, were nominated for Vice President.

The following is the result of the vote for

resident, each State voting the number lectoral votes to which it was entitled: Hale—Maine 8, New Hampshire 3, Massa-chusetts 8, Connecticut 6, Rhode Island 4, Ver-mont 5, New York 24, New Jersey 7, Dela-ware 3, Pennsylvania 27, Maryland 8, Kentuc-ky 10, Michigan 8, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Virnia 16, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 5, Ohio 23. Chase—Massachusetts 2, New York 3. Adams—Massachusetts 2, New York 1

The following is the result: John P. Hale of N. H. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio Gerrit Smith, of New York Charles F. Adams, of Mass Thomas H. Benton, of Mo. S. C. Phillips, of Mass - - Wm. Goodell, of New York

Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin 1
On motion of Mr. Rogers, of New York
hn P. Hale was declared unanimously nomi John P. Hale was declared unanimously nom-nated by the Free Soil Party for President Nine cheers were given for Mr. Hale.

The Convention proceeded to nominate candidate for Vice President. The following was the result of

S. Lewis-Rhode Island 4, New York 10. Maryland 8, Pennsylvania 27, Ohio 23, Wisconsin 1. Illinois 9-83

Durkee-New York 1-1. Julian—Maine 8, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 13, Connecticut 6, Vermont 5, New

York 17, New Jersey 7, Delaware 3, Michigan 6. Wisconsin 4. Indiana 13. Illinois 2. Iowa 4 Kentucky 12-104.

Giddings—New York 1, Virginia 15—16. G. W. Evans—New York 3—3. There being no choice, the Convention was about to proceed to another ballot, when Sam-

name.

Messrs. Vaughan, Spalding, and Brisbane, of Ohio, Harding, of Indiana, and others, paid compliments to Mr. Lewis, and bore testimony

to his worth as a man.

The Convention then proceeded to a secon George W. Julian - - -

Samuel Lewis - - - -On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Ohio, Mr. Julia was declared unanimously nominated.

Cheers were then given for the candidate when, on motion of Mr. Booth, the Convention adjourned at half-past seven o'clock, to meet at Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock, and announce the nominations to the Mass Convention, which

Evening Session. Mr. Hopkins, of Massachusetts, by leave of

the Convention, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we view the recent advent of Kossuth upon our shores as an event providential in its occurrence, brilliant in its achieve ment, and eminently happy and powerful in its influence upon the cause of Liberty, here and everywhere; that we admire those ele-ments of boldness, patriotism, integrity, and love of liberty, from the combination of which emanated that eloquence which has so won derfully impressed itself upon the hearts of freemen; that we sympathise in his misfortune but trust in his success; and that since his per secuted relatives are seeking an asylum in th bosom of the generous West, we will reverse cherish, and protect them, until such time a in God's good providence, we may return then under our Stars and Stripes, to dwell once mor upon the sacred soil of emancipated Hungary On motion of Mr. Willey, of Maine, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention, duly signed by its officers, be forwarded to Governor Kossuth.

On motion of Gen. Paine, the thanks of the

Convention were presented to the Hon. HENRY WILSON, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he performed the duties of

Gen. Wilson responded as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention: Be pleased accept my grateful thanks for this expressi accept my grateful thanks for this expression of your approbation. Be assured, gentlemen, be assured, I shall ever proudly cherish the recollection of your kindness. I shall ever regard it as the highest honor of my life that I have so performed the duties assigned me as to receive the commendation of the representatives of the Free Democracy of the United States. If, gentlemen, I have uttered a word calculated to wound the feelings of a member of the Convention, I would here ask pardon and forgiveness. For I would carry to my home the consciousness of having acted impartially and justly to every member of the Convention.

We have deliberated in this Convention under peculiar circumstances. The great politi-

der peculiar circumstances. The great politi-cal parties of the country have bowed to the dark spirit of slavery. We have here to represent the free living sentiment of American Democracy. ["Hear! Hear!"]

We here come together to settle the living

Democracy. ["Hear! Hear!"]
We here come together to settle the living doctrines of this Republic, which have been stricken down by the Democratic and Whig parties of this country. [Cheers.] We entertain some slight differences of opinion. The result of this day's proceedings proves that they were very slight indeed. We came together

the country and to the world to be fathful to those resolutions; we have placed upon that platform two noble, faithful, and tried friends of those principles. [Cheers.] And now, gentlemen, we are about to part; many of us can meet no more in this world; we return to our homes in the East, to our homes in the West, along the great rivers, prairies, and inland seas of that mighty section of this country, and also to our homes in the snapy South; we meet no to our homes in the sunny South; we meet no more, most of us, in this life; we shall meet at another tribunal, and may the declarations of liberty and justice which we have enunciated to-day, be such that when we meet hereafter, we shall feel that we have performed our whole uty to our country and our race. Let us go me and commence an immediate and thorough organization of the friends of human liberty appeal to the heart and conscience of the country, and vie with each other in every section of Union, and see who will in the next political contest do the most for the cause of human liberty in America. [Cheers.] And if we are true and faithful we shall establish a public sentiment in the country that shall sustain the friends of freedom in their efforts, and we shall hasten on the day when the footsteps of a slave shall not pollute the soil of the country, and when this great Republic of the Western world shall appear before the nations, free and glori-ous. [Enthusiastic applause.]
The thanks of the Convention were present-

The thanks of the Convention were presented to the Committee of Arrangements, the citizens of Pittsburgh, the temporary and permanent officers of the Convention, to the Pittsburgh Press, and the Railroad Companies.

On motion of Mr. French, of Massachusetts, the President of the Convention, and the Vice and the Vice of the Convention of the Convention of the Vice of the Convention of the Vice of the Presidents from New Hampshire and Indiana, be appointed a committee to inform the candidates of their nomination.

Voted, on motion of Mr. Booth, of Wiscon

sin, that the Convention do now adjourn, sine die.

'HENRY WILSON, President.

Secretaries.—S. M. Booth; Jas. W. Stone; Thos. Earls; L. P. Noble; P. Welch; D. L. Herrick; John Sheldin; Frederick Douglass.

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1852.

We are gratified to state that we now print ver nineteen thousand copies of the Era. The emand for it has been such that we are unable to furnish back numbers. New subscribers ontinue to come in, and we hope ere long to be able to number twenty thousand subscri-

The official proceedings of the Pittsburgh Convention will be found in this number of the Era. We have printed several hundred extra opies, so that new subscribers may begin with

Friends, do not weary in well-doing. Circuate the documents, and let the people have

#### CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, and hoping to enlarge still more rapidly the circle of anti-slavery readers, and that they may be kept fully advised of the political doings during the present campaign, we have concluded to offer the Era to clubs for four months, which will embrace nearly the whole period of the campaign, and the time during which official results will be made public, on the following terms:

Ten copies will be sent from the 1st of Sentember to the 1st of January, for Five Dollarsthe person making up the club being entitled to an extra copy.

## DOCUMENTS

The "Independent Democratic Association of the District of Columbia" will supply the following documents at the prices annexed. Let them be circulated far and wide :

Document for the Campaign, containing Pierce's Record, Scott's Antecedents, Buffalo

Mr. Durkee's speech on the Fugitive Slave Law as a "Finality," and the Present Position of Parties, price \$1 per 100.

Giddings's speech on Whig and Compro-Democratic Platforms, 50 cents per 100. Townshend's speech on the Compromise and Democratic platform, and duty of Independent

Democrats, 50 cents per 100. Chase's letter to Butler on the course of the Barnburners, and the obligations of Independ-

ent Democrats, 75 cents per 100. The Platforms. - An eight page pamphlet, ontaining the Platforms of the Baltimore Comromise Conventions, and also the Pittsburgh Platform, will soon be issued - price 50 cents per 100. Orders are requested.

For the above prices the documents named will be sent by express, or otherwise, as directed, to any part of the country; for 50 cents additional per 100 copies, they will be enveloped and sent without charge by mail to the addresses of any list which may be forwarded. Any other Congressional speeches ordered will also be forwarded, so far as they can be ob-

To enable the Association to publish docunents, and otherwise to defray its necessary expenses and advance the cause, a fund of at least 2,000 doilars is needed. Let those who are able and willing forward their contributions without delay to

A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary Washington, D. C., July 20, 1852.

## THE DUTY OF THE INDEPENDENT DEMOC-

The Pittsburgh Gazette issues a long editorial on the position and aims of the Free Democracy. It seems to labor under the idea that the Independent Democracy, by combining in a separate organization, aim to destroy the Union, and preaches with much unction an adhesion to the Whig party, as the best means of securing Anti-Slavery action. The Free Democracy are not Disunionists; to class them as such does them great injustice, and the Gazette must be aware of this. If it is not, we advise it to peruse the platform adopted at Pittsburgh on the 12th of August. It closes its article in these words:

believe it is the only party in existence that can arrest the progress of slavery and resist its arrogant claims. And this it could have lone ere now, had not our strength been broken by the desertion of many thousands of zealous friends of freedom, who, in their zeal, placed themselves in a position where their in-duence was lost, and they themselves became to the slaveholders objects of derision rather

That there are many Anti-Slavery Whigs who will vote for Scott, notwithstanding the platform on which he stands, cannot be denied. So also there are many Anti-Slavery Democrats who will vote for Pierce; but the question arises, Does not a vote for Scott, or a ote for Pierce, endorse the platforms upon which they were severally nominated? This cannot be doubted; and no one will contend that an endorsement of either of those platforms indicates a protest against Slavery being nationalized. The Gazette may satisfy itself that its action is right, but it does not satis-

of the Whig banners in 1848 throughout the North contained these words: "Taylor, Fillmore, and Free Soil!" and the Whigs then, as Soil party. They were successful, and what has been the history of the Administration elected by their exertions? Has its measures single vote may decide the policy of a whole been such as to inure to the cause of Freedom? Not at all; no one will assert this; and for the Free Democracy to disband at the last of the policy of a whole been such as to inure to the cause of Freedom? State. Competency for political liberty in our representative system of legislation is therefore a matter in which everybody else is concerned, elected by their exertions? Has its measures

quently pleads, as well as to the American the country and to the world to be faithful to suggestion of the Gazette, and vote the Whig as well as the man who claims the right; and there are other rights of property wholly artiticket, would be to stultify themselves before the world. The Independent Democracy stand upon firm ground, in a manly attitude of resistance to the ignoble platforms adopted at Baltimere; and by the blessing of God, they will continue to stand there, unshaken by the flimsy arguments which govern the Pittsburgh

"PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF."

The essential nature of all races and classe men is so far alike, and the resulting harmony of their interests so complete, that no diference of conditions among them are favorable for any party, except such as relate them in helpful correspondence to each other. All hostilities are mutually destructive. The laws of ple, it would not embarrass or destroy the force chemistry are laws of dead matter, and their work is death. An acid destroys an alkali. and is itself destroyed. Neither of the elenents properly survives the conflict. The changes of mere matter are transformations but in the domain of life, all reciprocal action is for growth and development; its aim is perfection, and the law is harmony. Everywhere in living nature the individuals of a kind are at peace with each other; and as the rank and endowments rise in dignity and excellence, social relations grow, with equal pace, more numerous, intimate, and beneficent. But the principle of liberty enters the system of existence along with vitality, grows with its growth and strengthens with its strength, and disorder and strife become possible in correspondent augmentation. Still, the scheme of life is unity, and its policy is peace; and the law of harmony must be obeyed, or it will be vindicated by its natural penalties-not that vengeance is the end, for the sovereign purpose is not more defeated by rebellion itself than by the punishments which correct it. Hell is a continued insurrection, and annihilation would be utter failureand its completest acknowledgment. Suffering is the corrective of evil. and the discipline of the wrong-doer, that, in the end, good may prevail; or, as St. Paul has it, God may be all in all, when all things shall be subdued unto Him. To the working of this grand scheme it is obviously essential that service and sacrifice be rendered by the higher to the lower; that the elder shall serve the ounger, the angels minister to the heirs of salvation, and the Divine atone for all. The great law of our life, the righteousness which s of God by faith, in the apostle's apprehension, is that the disciple "may know the fellowship of His sufferings, being made conformable to his death," and fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ.

This doctrine of human redemption has been rendered vague and mystical by theological peculations; but it is based in nature and neessity, and must be understood before we can have the rule of duty or guide of policy for the aims of social benevolence. The idea is, that it is the office of the wise to instruct the ignoant, and of the strong to help the weak; for he fact is, that they can be enlightened and strengthened in no other way. It is this moral eroism which we worship among men.

This being the economy, the policy, of the cial system, what are its requirements and the conditions of its success, in any enterprise but we must know the means and possess or

practice for the purpose. politically free as individuals, and independent as a nation. The slaves are denied every civil and political right of human beings by our laws; they are chattels to their masters, and only sagacious animals to themselves. Are we qualified for their elevation, and are our instiations capable of receiving them into the free dom which we contemplate for them?

Legal emancipation might be effected in sev eral ways. By legislation of the constitutional majorities, enforced by the peaceful powers of the free people of the nation in the compulsion of the masters-by successful servile insurrection-by colonization, and by other means, or several of these combined. The relation of master and slave could be dissolved by either of these methods; and, if the right of freedom were perfect, and the aim could certainly be well secured, the precedents which the world respects would warrant any of them, and they would be both allowable and obligatory upon the parties who possessed the power. But it is felt that there is something in several of these possible plans which forbids their adoption. No sound heart or clear head would consent to civil war, much less to servile insurrection, to effect the object. The reasoning which justifies our own national revolution does not satisfy the conditions of this case. The abstract right is the same, in both white and black men, for their ultimate destiny is the same, and the highest interests of each demand equally favorable institutions and order. Why, then, do

we pause, both in thought and action? I think the true reason is, that we are fit, and that our civil and social economy is not

adjusted to the necessities of the enterprise. Our own liberties stand upon the principle that all men are created equal, and our insti tutions in theory recognise the right of self-government in every human being. We provide for the impracticable exceptions, however, by our laws which exclude infancy and woman hood from participation in the administration of the Government; and we run the risk of in competency among adult white men, in the confidence that there is safety in the majority. For, after all, it is only a legal fiction that every man is his own governor, and assents to the laws which he must obey. Only one-fifth of the entire population of New York have the right of suffrage, and, of course, the State is

governed by one-tenth of its people. Our American republicanism is, much narrower than the sweep of its theoret ical maxims, and our institutions in no tolerable measure cover the ground of their basis and it is this very point of incompetency for the functions of government which breaks the cor-respondence. Still we hold by the principle none the less that we refuse its proper force in our forms and facts.

Now, the principle is true. No man can own another man as property, and no man can own anything that belongs to that other man; they an injury and a wrong. General propositions need to be carefully examined and fully understood, or they lead to confusion. We say every man has naturally the right of self-governnow, claimed that they were the genuine Free ment; but our system in fact goes much fur ther—it empowers every man to govern his neighbor also. In a particular exigency, a

right, and cannot, therefore, contradict each other. It must be an accident it must be in the sphere of some falsehood where they meet, that they go thus to war. I can find the error nowhere else than in the constitution of the civil state. If that were true, if it were the ple, it would not embarrass or destroy the force of any other. The primary rights of all men issue fairly out of the abstract truth, but they get entangled in the forms of our organi structure and the facts of our condition. It is not so in the institutions of nature. In the family economy, infancy and incompetency work no forfeiture of rights, and cripple no in terests, and sacrifice no benefits, of individual Liberty and authority are there well balanced arental instincts and natural affection pro note the highest good of all. The wisdom and trength of the little society supply its ignoance and weakness; the inequality is without oppression, and the Government is in the bes ands for the best uses of the whole communi ty. The new-born child and the immature youth are governed so far as they need direction; they are not invested with offices of which they are incapable, but their powers are no crippled; their freedom is conceded to the ful measure of their capabilities, and its exercise

encouraged. Until the institutions of civil society are i ike manner adjusted to capacities and fitted for the protection of the interests of all its nembers, republics, as heretofore, will serve only for the greatest good of the greatest number which they can accommodate of the people ncerned in organizing them. Governme by representation in the higher counsels of State is said to be necessary, on account of the iconvenience of primary assemblies of the people for such purposes; but it has also another effect: it removes the power, by many a step in nany an indirect path, from the populace; and the majority principle in the election of legislators is nothing else than a plan for ascertain ing truth by counting the noses of the opposing parties, however necessary it may be for the purpose of attaining a decision of the question

Now, with imperfections such as these which have been presented, and other violations of its fundamental principles which are obviously unavoidable, it is clear enough that our representative democracy is incapable of providing for the rights of all the people, and, at the same time, securing the order, civil and social, which exists among us.

If we had a perfect order, no man would any more disposed to hold a slave than to be one. A perfect system would be an adapted ecessity that dedicates the good to the service one, and of course, under it, no man's ignoof the evil, that sends the disciples out as sheep rance or weakness would be mischievous to any among wolves, that compels the surrender of other, because provision would be made for life to the toils of study, the sacrifices of be- him which would keep him in place, while his nevolence to death on the battle-field, or at the best interests would be kept within his reach martyr's stake, and gives us all the forms of and so his own well-being would flow into and swell the tide of the general prosperity.

I am not denying that republicanism advance upon monarchy and aristocracy, or that government of all by the many is not an If it be the system of domestic slavery, such as worth all that their purchase and conquest edied, it is have cost in the past ages. I am only exhibitclear that to be capable of the work, we must | ing the discrepancy between the first principles not only feel the wrong and design the relief, which we hold, and the forms through which we endeavor to give them effect. The exposure provide the conditions which shall avail in shows the difficulty which there is in according to the disfranchised classes the rights which How does the case lie before us? We are first principles demand for them. The radical reasoner has no trouble in displaying his doctrine of human rights, and good conscience and highest policy corroborate his creed with their nstant endorsement; but the objector who stands upon the incompatibility of universal justice with the existing system, has advantages in his position from which he is not so easily

dislodged. But if the emancipationist waives for th present the slave's political rights, and only insists upon his lawful ownership of himself, and Government-by force of arms, employed by his right to the rewards of his own labor, he concedes the alleged incapacity for full citizen ship, and damages very materially the force o his argument for the simpler rights demanded. It greatly affects the entireness and benefit eence, as well as the policy, of the individual's personal freedom, to strip him of its political safeguards and auxiliaries. This is what is meant by the assertion that the emancipated slave is changed into a nuisance, and crushed into the degradation of an oppressed caste, and held there without hope of change, by the re pugnance of the higher classes. I apprehen that there is no certain or immediate prospec that the free States will admit their colors inhabitants to the rank and rights of citizen ship. If this be so, the objection, to this extent is supported by the fact, and the incompetency of our institutions for complete emancipation affected as they are by the public sentimen which controls them, is established.

But our industrial system, or the economy property and commerce, and the social order which results, confronts the proposed persona freedom of the three millions with other incom patibilities, which touch the very substance of our fitness to grant the right, and to confer its real blessings along with the form and name of reedom. The Great Teacher said to one of his disciples, "After thou art converted, preach my gospel;" and we must not be surprised if the enemy retorts the advice to the friends of uni-

What, hitherto, have our laws done for

rights of labor, that may authorize us to reproach any form of oppression which toucher the life of those who have no other capital? Are they free from the faults which occasion the pauperism of Europe? Are they not essen tially a copy of the property feudalism which still survives in the Old World? Nature and pacesities of our condition have made for u all our boasted difference. Imprisonment for debt, and the sweeping desolation of legal exe cutions, are only now beginning to abate their parbarous rule among us. And the natural right of the landless man to his own patrimony in the public domain is still obstinately withheld!! We are still patching up our systematic injustice with alms-house charities, and calling the necessity which this injustice cre ates a Christian beneficence. Our industrial system is still a cut-throat competition between labor and capital, and as much a war of classes as it was when the feudal baron was the taskmaster, and the hereditary earl was sheriff of the county. Abundance of land and the demand for labor of 'a pioneer epoch holds the mischief in check, but there is nothing in the nature and spirit of our industrial system which provides the conditions for general and effective emancipation of the enslaved, or fortifies our logic against his master. John C. Calhoun, about the year 1839, in a speech against the reception of abolition petitions, warned the nen of the North who were then yield-

it is not unreasonable to make it a condition of ficial, and as much the creatures of mere posienfranchisement and citizenship. But on the tive law as the slaveholder's, which would come other side, again, the disfranchised man and in time under the same condemnation. He rights as these, in such conditions, may and do banks, circulated as money in the community, conflict. Where is the mischief that begets and titles to unlimited quantities of land, with this confusion, and dislocates the logic of first principles? These principles are respectively which will be brought to judgment when the principle of natural rights shall get inaugurated in the Government of the Union. He thought that the new patch on the old garment would tear out a large margin in the rotten fabric under the strain of wearing, and the abolition gentlemen of property and standing would make the rent a great deal broader than they intended. I think they took the hint, and that the Baltimore platforms are well crammed with its prudence. The feeble ness and fear of our defective system are only too strongly indicated by the stand-still conservatism which our magnates everywhere discover. The white free working-man is their real terror. Land reform, non-imprisonment for debt, homestead exemption, limitation of working hours, universal suffrage, education of the people to their highest capacity, and de mocracy realized in all the interests of private life, are in the threatening programme of re form; and so the appeal to conscience and absolute right in behalf of chattel slave, branded as the rebellion of the higher law against social order and the fraternity of nations, urging the natural sympathy of the republic for the freedom of Europe, are formally denounced in the creeds of the ruling parties; precedent is

> a permanent order. To say nothing of the likelihood of advaneing general liberty just now, what fitness for such work has that people acquired, who have enacted the villanies of the last eight yearsthe series of outrages which began with th admission of Texas, and was rounded up with the Fugitive Slave Law, and sealed with the finality resolutions? Can a system whose elements may be worked into such results easily confer a capricious gratuity upon the victims of its habitual oppression?

resorted to for handcuffs upon progress, and the example of the fathers is paraded to show

that mummies are the most stable forms of the

human organism, and the very best models of

I conclude that we are not fit, and our institutions are not capable, in their present form of the proposed justice to the slave. But I do not despair. The development of the disease is enabling us to trace it from its symptoms to its seat. It is in our destiny to live, and the crisis approaching must initiate the restoration to health. Slavery has not been mitigated by the treatment. It is but the ugliest ultimate eruption of the general malady. Attempts at re pression have only driven it in upon the vitals. Every function of the body politic has shown the aggravation of its own taint by the reflex of the poison; and the remedies, it is now seen, must be applied to the general disorder of the system. Profiting by our failures, we will have no more political anti-slavery organizations. The platform of the third party, just now reorganized out of the old material, gathers in all the new ideas, and the men who are committed for its support will sooner or later find the best means for pushing its principles and policy into success.

I predict that neither slavery in the States nor its propagandism by the Federal authority, will sensibly abate till our democratic doc trines get a formal and positive application to of civil or political amendment of the condition improvement upon the one-man power. I the individual and private interests of the inof one class of men by the agency of another? reckon, on the contrary, that our liberties are dustrious classes. The multitude, which is the majority and the material force of our Governmanity, and strike upon the method of asserting them effectually for themselves, before they will lend their power to the emancipation of the slaves or the repression of the system of chattelism in man, and the degradation of labor which domestic slavery involves. The sentiment of human rights, in its isola-

ed application to the colored population of this Union, has failed to arouse the people to the duty of equal justice. Twelve years of organzed agitation and resistance do not record the triumph of principle in any one public measure which the great controversy embraced. The two great political parties, which may be taken respectively to indicate the governing influences in the nation, as the thermometer and barometer respectively measure the heat and weight of the atmosphere, so far from giving any sign of the desired conformity, have grown only more bold and obstinate in the wrong. Mr. Hale, in his letter declining his anticipated nomination by the Pittsburgh Convention declares that the position of the Democratic party is infinitely worse now than it was four years ago, and that the Whig party has descended from the altitude of Anti-Slavery and Free Soil men in 1848, to the present level of the Democracy. He urges a rehearsal, in 1852, of the campaign of 1848, that the Democratic party may be thoroughly cured of the disease of pro-slavery subserviency, by what he calls a repeated dose of the same remedy which helped it to be infinitely worse after the first one. He means, of course, curing it to death, having better hope of a healthy resurrection than of a recovery. To which I cheerfully say amen or, as the Orientals say, "may it die among its kindred;" or, as Bryant has it, may it "die

amid its worshippers." But we will discuss the proper policy of the Anti-Slavery party in another paper; this one is already too long for its substance, or for the SENIOR. treatment given to it.

## CONGRESS

Next week Congress will adjourn. The

vocal gladiators, who have been endeavoring for the past nine months to make a President for the People, will have a chance to mingle with their constituents, and ascertain how their important labors are approved by them. Prior to the meeting of the late Baltimor Conventions, their efforts were mainly directed to secure the selection of suitable candidates for the Whig and Democratic parties. That object having been obtained, the Fugitive Slave Law having been fully endorsed in the respective Compromise platforms, and Agitation being cordially banned as seditious and treasonable, members have recently woke up to the importance of performing some act of legislation, to signalize the session as one not wholly fruitless of good works. The House passed the Homestead bill by a decisive majority, but it hangs by the eyelids in the Senate. The River and Harbor bill is not yet a law, and we fear that both these measures will fail by the strategy of the politicians. The Appropriation bills are not yet passed, and the only great measure of the session will probably be the bill reducing the postage on newspapers. We forget; Congress did pass the Watson claim; and the Senate gave no opportunity for the opponents of the measure to discuss its provisions.

This session of Congress will be signalized by the passage of no Compromise measures the effort seems to be to make the Compromise of the last Congress "final" and conclusive. Although it has not attained its aim. "finality" has been made of the aspirations of certain Presidential candidates. Things

the cause and nominees of the Free Dewoman may plead their natural right of selfgovernment infringed by the denial. Such terest upon money, especially upon the debts of sheet, and will doubtless do good service in the ILLINOIS.—A meeting of the Independent Democracy was held at Chelsea, Joe Davis county, Illinois, July 31; Elias Stanton presided. Similar resolutions to those adopted at Worcester, were passed. Delegates were chosen to the Pittsburgh Convention, and a meeting was appointed to be held at Warren. on the third Wednesday in August.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT is the title of

a new paper just started at Elyria, Lorain

county, Ohio. As its name implies, it supports

New York .- Upwards of two hundred citiens of Oneida county have united in a call for a mass meeting, to be held at Oriskany, of all who repudiate the platforms of the Compromise Whigs and Democrats, on the 30th inst. We hope they will have a large attendance.

MICHIGAN.-The State Convention of the Compromise Democrats assembled at Detroit. lugust 17, and nominated for Governor, Robert McClellan; for Lieut. Governor, Andrew Parsons; and for Treasurer, B. C. Whitemore

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs have nominated William B. Cassidy in the first district of Ohio, J. Scott Harrison in the second. Hon. L. D. Campbell has been renominated by acclamation. Hon. Thomas M. Howe has been renominated in the twenty-second district of Pennsylvania. Hon. Ner Middleswarth has been nominated in Union county, and John M. Broomhall in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Jesse O. Norton, in the third district of Illinois.

Colonel James H. Lane, has been nominated by the Compromise Democrats of the third listrict of Indiana.

The Native Americans of Philadelphia have nominated Lewis C. Levin.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN DRAMATIZED.—The Boston correspondent of the Newburyport Herald states that "an experienced writer in Boston is now engaged in dramatizing Uncle Tom's Cabin, with a view to its representation on the

Governor Ujhazy left St. Louis on the 9th nstant, for Iowa, to make arrangements to emigrate to the Hungarian colony in Texas.

# AN ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE

At the late Free Democratic State Convention held in Pittsburgh, the appointment of a Committee was deemed advisable, for the purpose of preparing an address to the people of this Commonwealth, explanative of the pur-poses of the organization, and more especially incite to renewed energy and vigilance those who have in times gone by struggled for the right against the impositions of wrong, and who, without doubt, will be heard in clarion tones protesting against the tyrannical exactions of the great Slave Compromise parties of the nation. That Committee would sub-

mit the following:

It is apparent to every intelligent mind, that an effort is being made by the pro-slavery par-North to the support and nourishment of the institution of Slavery. This is indisputable; a controversy on this point cannot be maintained. The Fugitive Slave Law, which is directly antagonistical to the law of God. and therefore utterly inconsistent with our obliga-tions to our Creator, has received the sanction of both the Slave parties in Convention as-sembled; and not only do they endorse it, but declare that they will discountenance or resist all attempts at agitation, having for the object its repeal or amendment, "either in or out of Congress," or "wherever, whenever, or how virtually applying the gar each man's mouth-virtually denying the righ of petition. The despotic power here exercised will be felt more sensibly, when we reflect that this most foul and abominable enactment de-nies to a fugitive from the thraldom of slavery, a man in search of his God-given rights, in the event of his re-capture, that right which we grant to the humblest criminal—the right of trial by jury; thus, while these advocates of oppression and tyrannical rule insist on the same recognition of their slave-property as that of their cattle, household goods, &c., they deny to the former that which is guarantied to the trespasser upon the latter; and, in the face of this, tell us we shall not agitate the when we will reflect that it is a direct viola tion of that petted doctrine of the South-the

sovereignty of the States.

But many have resolved to reject the platforms or principles which have been promulgated by the two old parties, and still aid by their votes the election of the candidates who are pledged to the carrying out of said principles, particularly the suppression of all agita-tion. This must be to every sensible or intelligent person's mind supremely ridiculous Fellow citizens, think of this for one moment rejecting the platform, but voting for the can-didate who approves of the position assumed therein, and who will most assuredly carry them out if elected! The Free Democracy the nation, in order to meet and stay the advancing floods of worse than Austrian despot ism, have met in Convention, and most enthu siastically resolved to form a party which is to aid neither the Whig nor Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the na-tion, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both as hopelessly cor-rupt and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take pos-session of the Federal Government, and adminster it for the better protection of the rights and interest of the whole people; also, "that slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against man, which no law nor usage can make ight; and that Christianity, Humanity, and Patriotism, alike demand its abolition;" again, "that the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repug-nant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world; and that we therefore deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal;" further, "that the public lands of the United States belong to he people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quanti-ties, free of cost, to landless settlers." The foregoing principles need no comment; but we would ask the enlightened people of Pennsylvania, whether they are not pure Democratic doctrine? Being so, will it not meet with your cordial support at the ballot-box? We believe

As the standard-bearers of our principles, we present to you the name of the Hon. John P.
HALE, of New Hampshire, for the Presidency, and that of George W. Julian, of Indiana, for the Vice Presidency of the United States—men of sterling integrity, and whose past actions have been in perfect harmony with their present pro-fessions. In order that the strength of the party may be fully brought into action against the opposing forces in November next, we would recommend to the friends of the cause, throughout the State, the formation of "Free Demo cratic" county associations, and the nomina tion of your own county tickets. BE PARTICUpromise Whig or Democratic nominee, from the Presidency down to county auditor—cast off your allegiance entirely from both these corrupt and unprincipled parties—have nothing to do with their tickets or nominations, in any to do with their tickets or nominators, as in-shape; but, spurning their approaches as in-sulting to your understanding, give your con-stant support to the only truly Democratic or-ganization in the country—giving these triflers with the liberties of the people to understand, by so doing, that they can expect no aid from you, and no surrender of your ever-glorious

SAMUEL HAYS, Pittsburgh, W. F. CLARK, Mercer, JOHN S. MANN, Condersport, N. B. CRAIG, Pittsburgh, GEORGE F. GORDON, Philadelph e of the Free Dem. State Con

VI.

ependent oe Davis nton preadopted tes were n, and a Warren,

dred citia call for ny, of all 30th inst dance. of the Detroit, or, Rob

Andrew

itemore. e Whigs the first the secrenomi-M. Howe Middles county county, he third minated the third

hia have The Bos rt Herald in Boston cle Tom's on on the the 9th ments to Texas.

HE STATE Conven-nent of a struggled of wrong, nind, that

oe mainr obligaor resist or howe gag to nt de slavery, ts, in the right of perty as &c., they d. in the et viola-

promul-l aid by id princiagitaidiculous. mentlly carry despotich is to wing of repudiessly cortake pos-d adminrights "that a crime n make ity, and again is repugworld ing force nand its er, "that but we Pennsyl. rith your e believe

esidency, diana, for tes—men

[COPYRIGHT SECURED.] GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA.

No. 10. London, July 30, 1852. MY DEAR L-: The afternoon following my last writing, I visited Stafford House and the Bridgewater Gallery, with Lord Carlisle, who kindly proffered his pleasant guidance—an illustrious cicerone. Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland, is, externally, building of no remarkable aspect, though of noble dimensions, but internally it is beautiful and gorgeous in the extreme—decorated and furnished with a perfection of art and a refinement of taste which soften the glare of splendor, and give it a poetic grandeur, an ideal grace, to the lavishment of untold riches. There is everywhere a meaning in the magnifi-cence, a purpose in the princely display, which justify them, at least to the artistic sense, and to the love of luxury inherent in human na-ture—everywhere you recognise the beautiful inspirations of feminine genius for order, adapt-ation, and arrangement. Were I au fait in richness of coloring and perfection of detail.

I looked at them all curiously, with frequent exclamations of delight, but turned from them ation, and arrangement. We'e I at Jan in matters of architecture and upholstery, which I surely am not, I might give you some idea of the exquisite finishing and furnishment of some of the rooms I saw. One I shall never at last unsatisfied, and with a yearning at my heart which led me back to stand silent and subdued before my Raffaelle, my St. John. subdued before my Raffaelle, my St. John.
While lingering there, I observed Lord Carlisle greet, with much cordiality, a slight, pale, refined, clerical-looking man, who stood near forget; it is small, and simply beautiful, peculiarly fresh and summer-like, from its decora-tions of water-lilies. The carpet under your feet is flowered with this sweet wonder of aquat ic loveliness, this floral Venus Aphrodite, this censer of purest fragrance, swung by the water-nymphs under the waves—it hangs above us in lamps, and through the large window

Stafford House is not so rich in painting and statuary as some London mansions; yet it has many charming pictures, and the walls of one noble apartment are enriched by several glo-rious Murillos. I must confess to an absorb-ing admiration of Murillo's Virgins. They ing admiration of Murillo's Virgins. They have not the meek-eyed fairness, the innocent, ignorant, lamb-like saintliness of the Madonnas of the Italian masters; but they have a rich, dark-blooded life, a luscious ripeness of beauty, joined to the deep fervor and high rapture of devotion, infinitely more impressive to me. With beings whose pulses throb with the spring fulness of healthful and beautiful life—whose senses are all open to the flood-tide of human passions—with natures formed for love and lux passions—with natures formed for love and inx-ury, pleasure and power, holiness is of some worth, because bought with a price, and the saintly glory ten-fold more glorious for the heroic renunciation which went before. There-fore do I love the Madonnas of Murillo, for their glowing and gorgeous womanhood—not sinless born, not saintly because of a passion-less organization, but sanctified by election to the divine maternity — with all the languid fires of loving eyes turned heavenward, kindled in holy aspirations, and the sighs of passion changed to prayers. So rich and splendid is the character of their beauty, that sometimes, on looking at one, you might fancy her heathen Cytherea turned Christian, with all her roguisl Loves changed into smiling Cherubs—except that they have all profounder depth and nobler breadth of life than any Venus. Other pic tures may touch my heart or exalt my spirit more; but Murillo's throng my pulses with passionate emotion—seem to draw my very soul out of me, and set it hovering over the mellow glow and immortal sweetness of their beauty, now fluttering with fine delight, now half swooning with the excess of a new and ineffable joy. But you will say I rave.

we see it shining near, in the form of a foun

There are many admirable modern paintings at Stafford House, chiefly portraits; among which are the most celebrated pictures of the magnificent Duchess of Sutherland, who by the way is sister to the Earl of Carlisle. Hers is a beauty so peerless and perfect, that Time him-self has reverenced it, and ever left some new majestic grace where he stole away a youthful bloom. She is a woman worthy to have sat bloom. She is a woman worthy to have sat to the Spanish prince of painters, to have had her loveliness wedded in immortality with Murillo's art. The youngest daughter of the house, the Lady Constance, is exceedingly lovely; but her beauty is delicate and tender—not of the rich and regal type of her noble mother. House, which is near by, to see the splendid collection of pictures belonging to the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of the Earl of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of the Earl of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of the Earl of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of the Earl of the Earl of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Poisson of the Earl of Ellesmere, and known as the Ellesmere, and known as the Ellesmere and Ellesmere, and known as the Ellesmere and Ellesmere, and known as the Bridgewater Gallery. The first thing which met the eye, on entering the grand hall, was Foley's beautiful marble group of Ino and the infant Bacchus. How sadly I missed you, as I stood before it, remembering how among your choicest treasures was the fine engraving of this work, which appeared in the London Art Journal. I could fancy how the sense of its wondrous beauty would have struck on every nerve, would have deepened the soul in your eyes. would have deepened the soul in your eyes, and paled and flushed your cheek as a revelation of the divine in poetry and art. The glass roof above the great hall is set with prisms, so that as the effulgent sunlight bathed the fair Ino in all the gorgeous primal colors, she seemed like a descended Iris, couchante upon the flowery earth. I know not what is before me, but I do not believe I shall see anything in ancient sculpture more graceful than the uplifted right arm of Ino, holding the grapes above the

eager-mouthed Bacchus.

Lord Carlisle, perhaps a little unwisely, led
me first to the Raffaelles, of which there are
four—three Holy Families and one Virgin with the infant Saviour in her arms. That moment swung wide before me the gates of a new, a higher world of art—but I stand on the threshold, half dazzled by the interior bright pess: and you will not ask of me a clear revealng of that which I see but dimly. To Raffaelle it seems no poetic extravagance, no sacrile gious enthusiasm, to apply the term divi ie I cannot conceive how one can look on his pic-tures long enough to get at their soul, without believing him to have been often visited with celestial inspirations; that, by close and holy communion with Heaven, he obtained the secrets of creative power-and that thus, vision of transcendent purity, of seraphic loveliness and divine beatitude, were vouchsafed to him. So peculiarly pure and peaceful is the atmo-sphere of his works, that one half believes them canopied by angel wings. The holiness of the pictures of which I have spoken is the more impressive from its contrast with the splendid sensuousness and sumptuousness of Titian's—Diana and her Nymphs interrupted at the bath by Actaon; Diana and Calisto; Venus rising from the Sea. Titian, it seems Venus rising from the Sea. Titian, it seems to me, was essentially a heathen painter, revelling in all the refinements of natural and physical beauty, his highest raptures seldom rising above the half sensual, half poetic joys of Olympus, and his noblest visions taking in but the nude graces and entrancing beauties of goddesses and nymphs. His coloring is so wondrously soft, yet rich and radiant, his figures are of such surpassing grace and voluptuous loveliness, that I should suppose the young, passionate, and impressible, must, in tuous loveliness, that I should suppose the young, passionate, and impressible, must, in gazing on them long feel the moral sense grow bewildered, and reel with the intoxication of their subtle sensuality. How different is it with the works of Raffaelle, over which the religious master's reverent genius threw a calm and heavenly purity. Of the Holy Families of Raffaelle, in the Ellesmere collection, I like best the one known as "La Belle Vierge," in which the young St. John is paying homage to the Saviour. The Virgin here is worthy of the high office to which she was called—a tenderly majestic figure, and beautiful beyond compare She is standing, with the youthful Jesus before she is standing, with the youthful Jesus before her. The young St. John is the most glorious human figure I ever beheld. As he stands, slightly bent, before his Master, the rich, brown hue of his complexion contrasted with the golden-haired fairness of the Redeemer, with his dark face kindled with the rapt joy of loving advanting to humble beauting no

with his dark face kindled with the rapt joy of loving adoration, no humble kneeling, no prone prostration, no meek kissing of the feet, could express such fealty, such reverence, such acceptation and worship. Not the eyes and the smile alone, but every line and curve of the beauteous form utter "My Lord and my God!" Then the tender, unconscious sovereignty, the gentle, almost shy acceptance of homage, the budding divinity of the young Christ, are wondrous to behold. I cannot like the St. Joseph in this picture: he seems to me

homage, the budding divinity of the young Christ, are wondrous to behold. I cannot like the St. Joseph in this picture; he seems to me an ungracious old man, devoid of true venerableness. There is a Palma Vecchio in this collection which I like, especially for the St. Joseph, who is younger and handsomer than any other I have seen. Why the husband of Mary should be made such a grisly-bearded old patriarch of, I never could conceive. It certainly strikes the unartistic as a most unsuitable alliance. I lingered long before Domenichino's Christ bearing his Cross, and Vision of St. Francis; a Landscape by Claude Lorraine; and one by Salvator Rosa; a Virgin and Child, by Correggio; Christ on the Cross, by Annibal Ca-

racci; Guido Reni's Assumption of the Virgin; and Rubens' St. Theresa interceding with the Saviour for the delivery of souls from purgatory; Albert Cuyp's Landing of Prince Maurice at Dort, would of itself fill a room with sunlight and splendor; and the great Marine View of Turner, you cannot gaze on without feeling the roll of heavy seas, the rush of sprayey winds—without hearing the rattling of cordage, the surge of sails, and the wild tumult of the surrounding storm. Paul De la Roche's superb and most pathetic picture of Charles the First in the Guard Room, almost made me a loyalist, and an execrator of my rough-hewn hero, Cromwell. The majestic yet mournful serenity, the martyr-like patience mournful serenity, the martyr-like patience with which the poor King receives the brutal insults of the soldiers of the Parliament, and the bitter grief and powerless indignation of his two faithful followers, are alike heart-breaking. There are many fine pictures in this collection, by the Dutch and Flemish masters; but they do not impress me very deeply, or exalt me above a wondering admiration at their

us. After a few moments' conversation, his lordship introduced this gentleman to me as the Rev. Charles Kingsley, author of "Alton Locke." I did not meet him without emotion Locke." I did not meet him without emotion; for I had been most deeply impressed by the power and purpose, the terrible earnestness of his writings—the heart-crushing pathos, the fearful vividness of his pictures of misery, of the mortal desperation of the struggle of the poor with want and wretchedness, and all the horrible shapes of sin and despair. You see few indications of the impassioned strength of Mr. Kingsley's genius in his countenance or conversation. He is quiet in the extreme, even while talking of art like an artist and a poet. while talking of art like an artist and a poet. I should think his mental life inwardly intense, rather than outwardly demonstrative, except through the pen. He spoke of America with much interest, and with fine appreciation of

By the way, I meet with very few instances of that ignorance of and indifference toward our country which I was told to expect in England. The only things which cause me to bite my lip occasionally, with merriment, not vexation, are a certain display of geographical knowledge, which puts me to my trumps, and an overplus of patronizing praise. Yet a gen-tleman did say to me lately, in the coolest manner possible, "Has not civilization advanced farther in the New England than in the other States of your Union?" It was quite a new sensation to find myself classed as "an outside barbarian;" for I was obliged to acknowledge barbarian;" for I was obliged to acknowledge that I was no New Englander. I must say that I am not altogether pleased by the manner in which American Slavery is spoken of here. People either darkly allude to it, as though fearfully touching on some family disgrace, in your presence, or come down upon it, and all concerned in it, with merciless execration, and seem to think it might be done away with early greedily, with all its axils and enough with easily, speedily, with all its evils and enor-mities; that it is but an ugly excrescence on the social life, which may be quietly lopped off at pleasure, and not what we know it to be, a deep-seated cancer, near the vitals of the Union itself—difficult and perilous to eradicate, though more perilous far if left alone. Such as at home more perilous far if left alone. Such as at home consider me a fanatic, would smile to hear me in England, not defending Slavery or slave-holders—heaven forbid!—but demanding that simple justice should be done, and patience exercised toward us as a nation; and reminding pur judges that a like evil and sin is not a helf our judges that a like evil and sin is not a half century's remove from their own doors. So mortally conservative is England, so doggedly set in the good old ways, that had African Slavery been an institution of the kingdom, instead of the tributary islands, I believe on my life it would have continued to this day. No, on reflection, it is scarce a supposable case; for here it could never have been a paying institution, and so could not have existed at all. Yet I the deepest problems of the age—who give us their most generous sympathy and magnani-mous judgment; and comparatively few are

reflection, or from "zeal without knowledge." One day last week, I joined some friends in pleasure excursion on the Thames, gotten up y some of the city authorities—Mr. Bennock, of whom I remember to have spoken in a pre-vious letter, presiding. We went up the river on a beautiful barge, moving to fine music, as far as Twickenham, where we were for some hours moored opposite Pope's Villa. We had dancing, a sumptuous dinner, toasts, sentiments, and speeches—altogether a charming time. Our courteous chairman, introductory to a sentiment honorable to America, spoke most admirably of the fraternal relations which should mirably of the fraternal relations which should exist between the two great nations. The remarks of Col. Lawrence, a son of our Minister, in reply, were happily worded, in good taste, and most cordially received.

The shores of the Thames are beautiful, not

hey who err in this matter, through

for any remarkable picturesqueness of natural scenery, but for their admirable cultivation. scenery, but for their admirable cultivation, and a succession of noble country-seats. Richmond Hill is the finest point I saw, and that commands one of the finest views in England. But every spot in sight had been rendered classic ground, by the genius of Pope, Thomson, and indeed of nearly all the elegant English writers of the last century and a half. It

ish writers of the last century and a half. It stirred up old memories to glance into the shadowy grotto of Pope. I almost looked to see the crooked and gallant poet come forth, handing out the lovely and mocking Lady Mary. I would hardly have been startled to have seen the brilliant trifler, Walpole, walking daintily across the lawn, or Thomson lounging lazily under a tree at Richmond, or the charming Kitty Clive driving past.

I have been in Chelsea for the week past, for the sake of quiet and repose; for I found I was living quite too fast with my friends of the West End. I was afflicted with sleeplessness to such a degree that I grew strangely nervous and sad—almost feeling myself disawned by the Good Father, who "giveth his beloved sleep." I am better now; and, though most happily situated, with pleasant friends, shall return to my first home, before going into steep. I am better now; and, though most happily situated, with pleasant friends, shall return to my first home, before going into Ireland. Here it is almost as quiet as the country, at night, and would be during the day but for the usual suburban superabundance of noisy infancy next door, and an hourly liability to the visitations of pertinacious "Punch and Judy" men and hopeful hurdy-gurdy women below the front windows. Near us is a large warehouse of second-hand furniture, where I yesterday observed a downy-bearded David and his blushing Dora making their prudent purchases. There one can buy everything—from frying-pans to mirrors—from kitchen-chairs to family-portraits. Ay, they will most irreverently knock you down yenerable gentlemen in perruques and powder, and stately dames in ruffs and farthingales. There are plenty of these worthy old people to be had at various depots of this kind, in London; so, when you go to housekeeping, you have only to send over a commission, to furnish yourself with a few ancestors at a very moderate price, and warranted respectable.

HON. JOHN P. HALE.

following sketch of the life of Mr. Hale, which will be interesting to the readers of the Era: "JOHN PARKER HALE is a native of Roches ter, in this State, and is now forty-six years of age. By the death of his father he was left at thirteen years of age to rely solely upon his own exertions. He entered Bowdoin College at seventeen, and was a classmate of S. S. Prentiss, Senator Felch, and other men of sub-Prentiss, Senator Felch, and other men of subsequent note. Graduating in 1827, he studied law with Mr. Christie, of Dover, and in 1830 commenced practice in his native town, from which he was sent by the Democracy to the Legislature, in 1832. In 1834, President Jackson conferred upon him the responsible place of United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire. The duties of this post withdrew him from the political field for some years; but the fact of his appointment to such an office, at the age of 28, shows the estimation in which he was held by the leading men of his party, then at the greatest height of its power.

"In 1843, Mr. Hale was elected by the Democrats to Congress, where he soon took a prominent position for his bold and manly in-dependence. When, in 1844, he opposed the ependence. When, in 1844, he opposed the dmission of Texas as a slave State, Franklin Pierce and other leaders of the party attempted to crush him. Of the long struggle which fol-lowed, and finally resulted in the election of Mr. Hale to the United States Senate, our readers are already informed. In the Senate, Mr. Hale has always occupied a distinguished and influential position. Though firm and fearless in the highest degree in the defence of his opinions, he has, by his frank and genial character, won the respect and personal esteem of his Senatorial opponents and the country

ATTEMPT TO GAG HORACE MANN

In the House, on the 17th instant, while the Navy Appropriation bill was under discussion, debate took place, which is thus reported:

Mr. Mann, after alluding to Cass, Buchan-an, and Douglas, and their splendid bids to the South for the Presidency, proceeded to speak of the Whig and Democratic National Conventions and to condemn their action on the slavery question, which he said was an outrageous and cruel attempt to silence the voice of mankind cruel attempt to silence the voice of mankind on a subject most important to the human heart. They might as well have tried to force the oak back into the acorn, or drive the spirit of the nineteenth century back into the dark ages, as to silence discussion on this subject. He then proceeded to condemn slavery in the strongest terms, depicting the degrading evils and enormous crimes attached to it, when—

Mr. Polk asked him to paint a picture of the negroes in the Northern States. egroes in the Northern States.

Mr. Mann. I will at another time.
Mr. Polk. I insist upon it now. The re marks are unworthy of a member on this floor, and therefore I ask that he give it now.

[Sensation, and cries of "Order, order."]

Mr. Mann. The gentleman must not forbid

ur discussing slavery.

Mr. Polk. I brand as a slander that which ou are guilty of uttering.

Mr. Mann. It is not for others, when a geneman obtains the floor, to dictate the topics

on which he shall speak.

Mr. Polk, who was seated on the opposite side of the Hall, cried out, "You have perpetrated a foul slander on the South." [Cries of "Order," and much excitement.]
Mr. Harris, of Alabama, rose to a question of order. The gentleman was assailing an ex-

sting institution of the South—an institution sanctioned by the Constitution.

The Chairman (Mr. Ficklin) decided the latitude of debate in Committee was broad, and the gentleman was in order.

Gentlemen were now standing in all parts of

the Hall Mr. Polk. I would ask whether it is right for the gentleman thus to assail the institutions of the South, in which many of us are interest-ed, when he does not hold himself responsible

[Cries of "Order," and banging of the Chairman's gavel.]
Mr. Mann. I hope this interruption will

come out Mr. Fowler. I rise to say, that when the gentleman from Massachusetts, in the possession of his prerogative, has the floor, he should be permitted to go on, and the House should stain the Chair. sustain the Chair.

Mr. Polk. When a gentleman propagates a falsehood on one half of the nation, he should

not be allowed to go on.

Mr. Meade. I ask for the reading of the

31st rule. Mr. J. W. Howe. I ask for the reading o the two platforms. [Laughter.]
Mr. Meade. The two platforms and the 31st rule prohibit the discussion of the question be fore the Committee, for it is not germane to

the subject pending.

The Chairman said, if his decision was no satisfactory, an appeal could be taken from it.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said some gentlemen who had spoken about everything else could

appeal.

Mr. Polk. I take the responsibility, and appeal from the decision of the Chair; and I hold the gentleman from Ohio in the same contempt do the gentleman from Massachusetts. I say to the gentleman from Ohio, I hold him

to the gentleman from Ohio, I hold him—
[the remaining part of the sentence was
drowned in cries of "Order, order."]

The question having been taken, the Chairman was sustained in deciding the gentleman
from Massachusetts in order.

Comparative quiet ensued, when Mr. Mann
resumed and concluded his remarks, showing,
among other things, how badly Messrs. Fillmore, Cass, Bushanan, Webster, and other dismore, Cass, Buchanan, Webster, and other dis-tinguished men, had been treated by the South notwithstanding their submission to the slave power. He also expressed his surprise that an attempt had been made to gag him down be-cause he spoke the words of truth.

## THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, an independe paper, thus notices the platform of the recent Convention, and the men which composed it It appears to be an impartial statement, and entitled to credit:

entitled to credit;

"The platform adopted by the Free Democratic Convention really does not leave honest politicians much to wish for. 'Take it for all in all,' it is incomparably superior to those submitted by both the other parties. There is no pondering, no shuffling, no evasion; whatever fault may be found with it, no one denies that it bears the stamp of honesty. For ourselves, we do not profess to agree with all the positions assumed, but we can cordially and conscientiously endorse the greater portion. After the trimming adopted by the two great parties, and the ingenuity they have displayed in evading important questions, it is encouraging to find one class who have sufficient confidence in their policy to grapple manfully with all difficulties.

everything—from frying-paneto mirrors—from kitchen-chairs to family-portraits. Ay, they will most irreverently knock you down venerable gentlemen in perruques and powder, and stately dames in ruffs and farthingales. There are plenty of these worthy old people to be had at various depots of this kind, in London; so, when you go to housekeeping, you have only to send over a commission, to furnish yourself with a few ancestors at a very moderate price, and warranted respectable.

On Monday night we were at Drury-Lane, to see Mr. McKean Buchanan's first appearance in Hamlet—a personation which had some fine points, yet failed to command a complete success. The theatre itself is a yeat and noble building.

Tuesday afternoon and eyening were spent with a delightful party, at Mr. Bennock's pleasant place, Blackheath. Among the guests were the Croslands, the Mackays—the hearty generous-spirited poet and his beautiful wife—Miss Pardoe, a very charming person; Sir Henry Bishop, the composer; Dr. Kinkel, one of the noblest natures I have ever met, and his wife, who played a heroic part in his escapp from Germany—an interesting and accomplished lady, who touches the piano with rare skill and sings with peculiar sweetness, though the roice.

This morning I went again to the Bridge-water Gallery, chiefly to see my blessed St. John, and the beautiful child-Jesus. This afternoon I have been listening to the grand, in spiring talk of Maxim; and with a prayer that the glorious land of the divine painter and the particle have been listening to the grand, in spiring talk of Maxim; and with a prayer that the glorious land of the divine painter and much to hope, in connection with that assembly and go to my sleep.

Grace Garenwood.

blage. Let them but continue true to the principles embodied in their platform, and it requires no prophet of supernatural powers to predict the importance which the party will The Manchester (N. H.) Democrat gives the oon obtain in the community.

> LATE FROM CUBA .- The New York Courier and Enquirer states that it has perused letters from Madrid, which state that "the Govern-ment is now convinced that Cuba is lost forever to the Spanish crown, but that the Queen will sooner part with the negroes than that the Creoles should possess the island, and is in treaty with Emperor Solouque, providing for the Spanish navy to carry the Haytien army to Cuba, when the slaves will be emancipated and the island given to the Haytiens, they agreeing to pay an annual tribute to Spain." The statement lacks confirmation.

TAHITI.-Late advices from the Pacific state that Queen Pomare has abdicated in favor of er three children. It is also thought that a natrimonial alliance will be effected between the Queen of Bolobolo-the ex-queen's daughter-and Prince Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands A Ratification Meeting of those friendly to

held at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 14th instant. L. A. Walker presided. Suitable resolutions were adopted. BENJAMIN MATTHIAS, Speaker of the Senate

f Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on Saturday, the 14th. Hon. T. J. D. FULLER bas been renominated for Congress from the sixth district of

Maine, by the Compromise Democracy. \* Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll has been confirmed y the Senate as Minister to England. \*

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

> SENATE. Tuesday, August 17.

Mr. Pratt presented the memorial of work Mr. Fratt presented the memorial of work-ingmen and mechanics engaged on the public works in Washington city, setting forth that all the arguments which have been presented in favor of an increase of the salaries of the clerks, applied more forcibly in favor of an in-crease of their pay.

The Chair laid before the Senate the follow-

ing message from the President: To the Senate of the United States: I have received a resolution of your honora

ble body, of the 6th instant, appearing to have been adopted in open legislative session, re-questing me to inform the Senate, if not incom-patible with the public interests, whether any propositions have been made by the King of the Sandwich Islands to transfer the sovereignty of those islands to the United States, and to tion on that subject in my possession. In reply, also, I have to state that on or about the 12th day of June last I received a similar resolution from the Senate, adopted in Executive session, or secret session, to which I returned an answer, stating that in my opinion a communication of the information requested at that juncture would not comport with the public interest. Nothing has since transpired to change my mind on this subject, and I there-fore feel constrained again to decline giving the information asked.

MILLARD FILLMORE. Washington, August 14, 1852.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolu ion, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to send a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, who shall be instructed to inquire into the expediency of instituting negotiations for the acquisition of those islands

to the United States. The subject was laid over-Mr. Weller de-Mr. Pearce reported a bill authorizing the sue of \$8,330,000 to pay the creditors of

Mr. Hunter reported back the Civil and Dinomatic Appropriation bill, with amendments. Mr. Weller's resolution to refer the charges nade against the Boundary Commissioner a select committee of five Senators, was agreed

The bill for the construction of the ship canal around the Falls of St. Mary's was again taken up.

Mr. Hale moved to add to the bill, "that

known as the Homestead," but after some de-bate, in which Gen. Cass said he would vote for the Homestead as a separate measure, with drew the amendment.

Mr. Underwood moved to add to the bill, "the one passed by the House, known as the bill distributing lands to all the States for railroads, education," &c. This was also debated,

and then rejected—yeas 14, nays 36. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. Mr.-Hunter moved to take up the Civil and

Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Dodge insisted on the River and Harbor

The River and Harbor bill was made the o der of the day for to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18. After petitions, &c., Mr. Gwin introduced bill granting land to California to construct

canal across the Sierra Nevada Valley.

A bill to establish an additional land office Minnesota Territory was taken up and or dered to a third reading.

Mr. Hunter reported a bill extending the

warehousing system.

Mr. Fish gave notice that on Friday he would move to take up the Land Distribution bill.

Mr. Hale submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of reannexing the Lobos Islands.

A bill regulating the payment of the expenses of the Common control of the expenses.

of the Cayuse war in Oregon was taken up and passed.

The River and Harbor bill was then taken

up. On an amendment changing the phrase-ology of an appropriation for the deepening of the channel of an outlet of the Mississippi river, a long debate ensued; in which Messrs. Cass, Borland, Bright, and Downs, opposed any amendment to the bill whatever, and Messrs. Rusk, Mason, Soulé, Bell, Hale, Butler, Chase, and others, resisted the fixing of any such poli-THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

After petitions, Mr. Hunter moved that the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation hill be considered during the morning hour.

After a long debate, the motion was agreed

The Senate then proceeded to vote upon the amendments proposed to the bill by the Committee on Finance.

The following, after debate, were adopted: Increasing the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Senate, from \$132,000 to

\$150,000.

For continuing the preparation and publication of the works of the Exploring Expedition, including the expenses of the green-house, and for the settlement of arrears due on the erection of said green-house, \$25,000.

Other amendments of a verbal character were considered and agreed to.

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow, at 1146 o'clock.

at 111% o'clock.

The River and Harbor bill was taken up, The River and Harbor bill was taken up, and the amendment changing the phraseology of the amendment appropriating \$75,000 for deepening the channel of the mouth of the Mississippi river, which was debated all of yesterday, was adopted—yeas 37, nays 13.

The next amendment reported was \$3,000 for a survey of the Rappahannock river, Virginia.

for a survey of the Rappahannock river, Virginia.

Mr. Adams addressed the Senate against the bill, and denied that Congress had the constitutional power to make these appropriations for internal improvements.

The amendment was discussed at great length. A motion to postpone the hill, for the purpose of an Executive session, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 28.

A motion was made to strike out all appropriations for specific surveys, and insert \$30,000 for surveys, at the discretion of the Department. After debate, the motion was rejected—yeas 21, nays 28.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20. On motion of Mr. Hale, the private calendar

was postponed.

Mr. Hale then moved that the Senate take up the Homestead bill.

Mr. Shields said he desired to make reports.

Mr. Shields said he desired to make reports. Though a friend of the Homestead bill, he would oppose any motion to take it up to the exclusion of the necessary business.

Mr. Douglas opposed the motion. He suggested the expediency of meeting at night during the remainder of the session, for the consideration of the various land bills.

Mr. Dawson called attention to the fact that the claims of hundreds of private persons, for moneys actually due them by the Government, were postponed to take up a bill giving farms to people who had no claims on the United States more than all tates more than other people.

Messrs. Pratt and Rusk opposed the motion

Mr. Chase supported the motion. Mr. Mason was opposed to taking up the bill at this time, and his opposition was strengthened by the quarter whence it came. It was well known that the Senator had been nomiwell known that the Senator had been nominated by a Convention of Free-Soilers, or Aboltionists, for the Presidency, and in the platform of the Convention nominating him this bill was a plank. He did not question the motives of the Senator—they were doubtless patriotic according to that Senator's standard of patriotism. He was opposed to giving that party, whose triumph would be the destruction of the country, the means of distributing largess to the people on the eve of an election. the nominees of the Pittsburgh Convention, was

of the country, the means of distributing largess to the people on the eve of an election.

Mr. Hale thanked God that his patriotism was not measured by the same standard as was the Senator's. This bill did not originate with the fanatical party so denounced by the Senator; it did not originate at Pittsburgh or Cleveland, but in a section of the country south of Virginia, and in a region where patriotism was measured by the standard of the Senator from Virginia.

Virginia.
The motion to take up the bill was rejectedyeas 16, nays 38.

Mr. Rusk reported back House bill amending the postage laws, with amendments, allow-

ing newspapers not exceeding three ounces to be sent to any part of the United States for one cent; if paid in advance, one-half that rate. The bill was taken up, and the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Chase moved an amendment allowing packages not exceeding four pounds in weight to be circulated through the mails at ordinary

rates of postage; and, after debate, it was re jected—yeas 22, nays 32.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading. Mr. Hamlin reported a bill granting a regis-ter to the bark "Queen;" which was consider-

ed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hamlin reported back the House bill to elect a Public Printer, and fix the price of public printing.

A debate ensued; after which, the motion

was disagreed to—yeas 25, nays 25.

A bill for the relief of the Manchester and Wilmington Railroad Company, reported by Mr. Gwin, was considered and ordered to a

third reading.
Mr. Jones, of Iowa, submitted a resolutio that the Senate shall take a recess from 4 to 7 o'clock each day, for the remainder of the sesion. Laid over. The River and Harbor bill was again taken

up. The Senate agreed to the amendment tor Rappahannock river. Other amendments were reported by the Committee for surveys of rivers and harbors, and for repairs, &c., amounting to \$150,000 in all. They were agreed to.

The bill was then postponed.
The Postage bill was passed, and also the Ferritorial bill. Adjourned. SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

Mr. Bright, from the select committee on the petition of the Hon. David L. Yulee, contesting the seat of Hon. S. R. Mallory, made report, concluding with a resolution declaring Mr. Mullory, the sitting Senator, to have been duly elected Senator from Florida.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate took

up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.
A large number of amendments were considered and adopted; among which were \$25,000 for a custom-house building, suitable for post office, court rooms, &c., at Wilmington, Delaware; \$130,000 for completing the marine hosthe commissioner of public buildings; \$6,000 to complete and revise the grades in Washington city, and to determine the plans for the drainage and sewerage thereof. an amendment appropriating \$5,000 to enable the President to cause the necessary surveys, &c., to be made for determining the best means of affording Washington and Georgetown a

supply of good and wholesome water, was adopted. The morning hour expired, and the bill was postponed. After a short Executive session, Messrs. Douglas, Mangum, Smith, and Wal ker, made personal explanations respecting the debate some time since in reference to a hoax in the shape of a circular, setting forth that Messrs. Smith, Mangum, and other Whigs, did

Messrs. Smith, Mangum, and other Whigs, dinot intend to support General Pierce.

The River and Harbor bill was taken up.
After some verbal amendments, the following were proposed, dehated, and disposed of:
By Mr. Bell—\$50,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee river. Adopted.
By Mr. Shields—\$30,000 for the improvement of the Illies is size.

nent of the Illinois river.

By Mr. Brooke—for the Yazoo river \$20,000. and for the Pearl river \$20,000, in Mississippi.

Lost, By Mr. Davis—\$10,000 for St. John's river, and \$20,000 for a survey of a ship canal across Florida. Agreed to.

Mr. Borland proposed an amendment of \$28,000 for Black and White river, in Arkansas. Adjourned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23. The Chair presented a message from the President of the United States, communicating the correspondence relating to the Lohos

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Badger's motion to strike out the appropriation for the temporary repair of the Long Bridge over the Potomac river was taken up, and was disagreed to—yeas 23, nays 27.

The question recurring on the amendment appropriating \$12,000 for the temporary repair of the bridge, it was rejected—yeas 19, nays 28.

The provision for the draw-keepers, oil for lamps, &c., on the bridge, were rejected; so no provision whatever is made for the Long Bridge.

Other amendments were considered and agreed to.

agreed to.

The provision for the increase of 20 percent.
in the salaries of all clerks, &c., in the public employment, whose annual compensation does not exceed \$1,200, was amended by adding "All whose annual compensation exceeds \$1,200 or less than \$2,000, should receive an increase compensation of 10 per cent.; and all those whose salaries amount to or exceed \$2,000, shall receive an additional compensation of five

whose salaries amount to or exceed \$2,000, shall receive an additional compensation of five per cent. This increased allowance shall not extend beyond the present fiscal year, without further legislation."

The bill was then postponed, and the River and Harbor hill was taken up.

The amendment appropriating \$15,000 for the purchase of snag-boats, dredging machines, &c., for the improvement of the Western rivers, was, after debate, agreed to—yeas 36, nays 9.

Mr. Douglas moved to amend the bill by adding thereto a provision that each State may authorize the public authorities of any city or town within its limits, which may be situated on the coast of the Atlantic or Pacific oceans, or of the Gulf of Mexico, or on the banks of any bay or arm of the sea connecting therewith, or on the shores of Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, or Superior, or on the banks of any bay or arm of the lake connecting with either of said lakes, to levy duties of tonnage not exceeding ten cents per ton, upon hoats and vessels of every description entering the harbor or waters within the limits of such city or town.

Mr. Douglas made a speech in its support.

Mr. Cass followed, suggesting that these duties would all he derived from the agriculturists.

Mr. Smith followed in an earnest speech

Mr. Smith followed in an earnest speech

against the amendment.

A great number of amendments to the River and Harbor bill were adopted. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved the rules of the House be suspended, to enable him to report the Fortification bill; which was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the state of the Union.

fit of the insane, on motion of Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, was read a third time; after which, the yeas and nays were taken-yeas 98,

navs 54. On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, bill to regulate and increase the salary of the Consul at Amsterdam was taken up, and read

a third time and passed.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved that the House go into Committee on the state of the Union, which was agreed to; and the Committee took up the bill making appropriations for

the support of the navy.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, said he was in structed by the Committee on Naval Affairs to report certain amendments, and was satisfied there was no subject which more imperiously lemanded the attention of the House, than the demanded the attention of the House, than the present condition of the navy. He then submitted an amendment, to the effect that hereafter, when a vessel in ordinary shall be so decayed that the required repairs shall exceed two-thirds of the original cost, she shall be sold, and another substituted, to be built of white each with the present with the present with the present with the present of the present with the present of the present white oak, with steam power, and armed with the most destructive ordnance that can be used

with safety and efficiency.

Mr. Schoonmaker, of New York, made a political speech with reference to the

dency.
Mr. Horace Mann, of Massachussetts, addressed the House on the subjects of the Balti-more platform, the evils of slavery, and various other subjects connected therewith.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, called Mr. Mann to order, and required the reading of the thirty-

The Chairman decided that the speaker was in order; and Mr. Polk having appealed against Mr. Mann proceeded with his remarks, at the conclusion of which,
Mr. Shelton, of New Jersey, got the floor,

and the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18. The morning hour was occupied with the consideration of the Wheeling Bridge bill. As the main question has been ordered to be put, the subject will probably be disposed of to-

After the adoption of a resolution to close the general debate on the Navy Appropriation bill in thirty minutes, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Union upon that subject.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, moved to amend

the section appropriating one million and six-ty-five thousand dollars, for repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, &c., by adding the following:

"Provided that hereafter, whenever a vessel in ordinary shall be so myth decover that the in ordinary shall be so much decayed that the expenditures required to repair and equip her hall be estimated to exceed two-thirds of her original cost, it shall not be lawful to repair such vessel, but she shall be sold, and the proceeds applied to the construction of a new vessel in her stead. And the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be built a vessel of war, whose frame shall be of white oak, and of the best and most approved model of sailing, to be fitted with auxiliary steam power, and to be armed exclusively with the heaviest and most destructive ordnance, which, according to re-

ent improvements, it is possible to carry with safety and serve with efficiency at sea." The Chairman decided the amendment to be out of order; but on an appeal, his decision was reversed—yeas 49, nays 73.

And the amendment was then adoptedyeas 78, nays 48.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, to carry out the object contemplated by the above amendment, proposed another, increasing the appropriation by adding \$300,000 to it. This was debated, and afterwards adopted.

Various other propositions were acted upon; and without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned. THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

his remarks in favor of the Wheeling Bridge By the decision of the Supreme Court, the

allow it to be referred to the Committee of the man, and Preston King, were app A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, and the yeas and navs having been ordered, it was negatived—yeas 35, nays 119.

A motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was

then made and negatived, and the bill was passed—yeas 115, nays 42.

Mr. Houston then moved that the House go into Committee on the state of the Union, which negatived. Mr. Stanly moved to defer the report of the

Committee on Printing till to-morrow, which having been agreed to, a motion was made to take up the business on the Speaker's table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was carried—yeas 91, nays 69.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia moved that the rules be suspended, and the House go into Committee on the state of the Union; and the yeas and nays having bean ordered it was and

yeas and nays having been ordered, it was cared—yeas 82, nays 80.

The House then went into Committee on the state of the Union on the Navy bill, and proceeded with the consideration of the amend-ment, pending yesterday, providing for the nomination of midshipmen and pupils of the Naval School from all the Congressional dis-tricts, which, after a prolonged discussion, was

adopted.

The remainder of the session was occupied The remainder of the session was occupied in five minutes' speeches on amendments, during which Messrs. Phelps of Missouri, and Bayly of Virginia, indulged in severe personal ramarks, amidst great excitement and continued rapping of the Chairman's gavel. Quiet was finally restored, when Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, got up another scene, by replying sarcastically to Mr. Florence, of Philadelphia. After repeat-

ed motions, the Committee finally rose, and, shortly after four, the House adjourned. FRIDAY, August 20. The House during the morning hour, took up the bill to enable soldiers who served in the ast war with Great Britain to surrender their

patents, when they obtained worthless lands, and exchange them for others in return. An amendment, after much irregular discus-sion, having been rejected, a motion was made to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected—yeas 62, nays 65.

After the bill had been read a third time, motion was made and rejected to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands.

The morning hour having expired, the House proceeded with the husiness on the Speaker's table. The Raleigh Railroad bill having been taker up, a motion was made to lay it on the table and the yeas and nays having been ordered, it he not less than 300. A large number of

hodies have already been washed ashore. and the yeas and nays having been ordered, it was carried—yeas 81, nays 79.

The House then agreed to go into Committee on the state of the Union, and again took up the Navy Appropriation hill.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, submitted amendments, which were negatived, as was one proposed by Mr. Cabell, of Florida, for increasing the appropriation in that State.

Mr. Stanton was as unsuccessful as yesterder, with amendments recommended by the

day, with amendments recommended by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Brooks, of New York, succeeded in car

Mr. Brooks, of New York, succeeded in carrying an amendment, appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of a burial ground, for seamen who die at the hospital in the city of N. York. Several other amendments, embracing local appropriations, having been rejected, the Committee was about rising, when Mr. Bowns, of New York, submitted an amendment authorizing the President to appoint, as heads of Bureaus, Commanders as well as Post Captains in the nayy; which was adopted.

The Committee then rose, and the Chairman reported the bill with amendments.

Those amendments to which there were no objections were then passed en masse.

The House adjourned at 41/2 o'clock, after passing the Naval Appropriation bill.

Saturday, August 21.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

The bill authorizing the surrender of land patents, which was under consideration yesterday when the morning hour expired, was again taken up and ultimately passed.

The House then proceeded to take up the private business on the Speaker's table.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bill was laid on the table.

It was moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; and the yeas and nays having been ordered, it was carried—yeas 73, nays 72.

On motion of Mr. Houston, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee of Ways and

The bill granting public lands for the bene- Means, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the present

fiscal year.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the Committee rose, and, the House passed a resolution limiting debate to 2½ o'clock. The Committee then resumed.

The Committee then proceeded with the con On motion of Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania an amendment was adopted appropriating \$2,500 in payment of Mr. Hobbie's expense incurred in the performance of duties connect ed with the Post Office Department in Califor

The various items of the bill having been agreed to, the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported the bill as amended, which was pass-

The House then proceeded to the considera-tion of private bills on the Speaker's table, two or three of which were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23. The first business in order during the morning hour was the bill providing for the security of passengers on board steamers, reported back from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Clingman moved to defer the consideration of the bill that the consideration of the consider

tion of the bill till the second Tuesday in De-cember; but subsequently modified it by moving to refer the bill to the Committee on the state of the Union.

Mr. Hall moved the previous question, which

was seconded—yeas 76, nays 46. The main question being about to be put, Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, called for the yeas and nays, and it was negatived—yeas 55,

nays 121.

Mr Clingman's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on the state of the Union had previously been negatived.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Olds, of Ohiometers.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Olds, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to submit a resolution, recapitulating the action of the grand jury who have indicted Dr. Gardiner for perjury, in a claim for nearly half a million of dollars; referred to the agency of Mr. Corwin in the transaction, and concluded by requiring that a committee of five members of the House be appointed to ascertain the part taken by that gentleman in prosecuting the claim to a successful issue.

The yeas and nays having been ordered, the rules were suspended—yeas 180, nays 28.

rules were suspended—yeas 180, nays 28.

The previous question having been seconded, the resolution was passed—the preamble having been modified on motion of Mr. Meade, of

Virginia.
On motion of Mr. Houston, the House went into Committee on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making provisions for the transportation of the United States mails by ocean steamers.

The bill having been agreed to, the Commit-

tee rose, and the Chairman having reported the bill as amended, it was passed.

On motion of Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, a bill was taken up and passed, granting a pension to Mrs. Worth, widow of Maj. General Worth, which had been sent from the Senate.

A bill for the relief of the children of Capt.

Plummer, which originated in the Senate, was also passed.

The House then went into Committee, and took up the bill making appropriations for light-houses, buoys, &c.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, addressed the

After which, the Committee rose, and at half past 4 the House adjourned.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS. The Senate had under discussion the Florida contested election, the bill declaring the Wheeling bridges lawful structures, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and the River

and Harbor bill In the House, the bill for the better security Immediately after the journals were read this morning, Mr. Olds, of Ohio, proceeded with was considered during the morning hour. The Light-house bill was afterwards considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the bridge must be taken down next February; and he called on the friends of the bill not to Johnson of Tennessee, Duncan, Howard, Chap-

select committee on the Gardiner claim.

THE GEORGIA WEBSTER CONVENTION MACON, August 18.

The number of persons present at the Geor-gia Union Convention will be largely increased the session this afternoon. Among the counties represented, are Bibb, Baldwin, Clarke, Crawford, Cobb, Decatur, Lee, Emanuel, Fayette, Morgan, Muscogee, Randolph, Sumter, Troup, Putnam, Newton, Polk, Spalding, Greene, Marion, Paulding,

tewart, Warren, Washington, and others.
The third-candidate Convention re-assembled re to-day, according to adjournment. The committee appointed yesterday reported that there was no way through which a union with the Scott Convention could be effected.

They recommended the nomination of two ew candidates, and the adoption of the Whig

platform. The committee also reported an electoral ticket, to support Webster for Presi-dent, and Charles I. Jenkins for Vice Pressdent, H. H. Cummings, of Richmond, and Edward H. H. Cummings, of Richmond, and Edward T. Hill, of Troupe, for the State at large. Districts.—1. H. W. Sharp, of Thomas coun-ty; 2. Wm. M. Brown, of Marion; 3. Wash-ington Pope, of Bibb; 4. Blunt C. Forrell, of Troupe; 5. Warren Aiken, of Cass; 6. Y. L. G. Davies, of Clarke; 7. John G. Floyd, of Newton; 8. Philip S. Lemle, of Jefferson.

An electoral ticket for Webster and Jenkins, is said, will be formed in Massachusetts. Mr. Webster has at last received a nomination. We suppose he will now "stand the fire," though his election can hardly be hoped for by

his most sanguine friends. STEAMBOAT COLLISION-TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

ERIE, PA., August 20. The steamer Atlantic last night came in collision with the propeller Ogdensburg, and sunk in a half hour. There was a dense fog prevail-

ing at the time.

The Atlantic had on board an immen number of passengers, and it is estimated that about 250 of them perished—chiefly Norwegian emigrants. When the collision took place the passengers were all in bed, and the utmost consternation ensued, especially among the steerage passengers, many of them jumping overhoard. The whole number lost is estimated by some

The Ogdensburg is considerably damaged, eaking badly, but succeeded in getting to port vith the remainder of the Atlantic's passenof the third Congressional district of Pennsylvania have nominated John S. Painter for Congress. The Democrats of the Butler district, in Ohio, have nominated C. L. Vallandingham. In the Miami district of the same State,

Dr. Gilpatrick, Democrat, is an independent candidate. The Whigs of the fifth district of THE KOSSUTH HUNGARIAN LOAN has been intrusted by Kossuth with a committee at Philadelphia, (Dr. Tiedemann, Nich. Schmidt, Conrad Lieberich, A. H. Rossenheim, and Charles Goepp,) which is duly authorized to manage their emission, and receipt for the

Thomas H. Clay, son of the deceased statesman, has written a letter, stating that he is de-termined to vote for Gen. Scott, if he lives.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES HALLETT, DAVIS, & CO., the long established and celebrated Plano Forte Manufacturers of Roston, in order the better to accommodate their Southers and Western oustomers, have recently opened ware recens at No. 297 Broadway, New York, where a large and full supply of their superior instruments, both with and without Coleman's celebrated Editan accompaniment, may always be found. The Eolian, by the skill at a improvement of Mesers. H. D. & Eolian, by the skill at a improvement of Mesers. H. D. & Eolian, be the order of the house of the superior organ. Their Planos have been too long and favorably known to need commendation—and when united to their Eolian, no execute music can be found. Every instrument warranted to give satisfaction, or the whole of the purchase money will be returned, with cost of transportation.

GOULD & RERRY, Sole Agents,

GOULD & BERRY, Sole Agents,
297 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Mesers. G. & B. have the best catalogue of sheet
music and musical instruction books to be found in the
United States. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

Aug. 25.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, &c. SPEECH OF CHS. DURKEE, OF WISCONSIN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, August 6, 1852,
On the Fugitive Slave Law as a "Finality"Present Position of Parties.

[CONCLUDED.] I have thus, Mr. Chairman, endeavored to give a plain view, according to my understanding, of the principles of the Baltimore platforms, and of the policy they seek to enforce. If I have erred in drawing the picture, I beg to be corrected by the "knowing ones," among the chief priests of Democracy around me. In justice to the candidates, let me quote some of their own words. General Pierce says, "he has consistently accepted the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this was expected of him as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of his judgment, and, with them, he can safely, as well as truly, say, there has been no word or action of his life in conflict." Mr. King said, in discussing the slavery question, that the Legislatures of the newly-acquired Territories had no power to pass any law to destroy slavery, but, on the I have thus, Mr. Chairman, endeavored to pass any law to destroy slavery, but, on the other hand, they were bound to pass laws for the nomination with the platform of the Convention. But, sir, I am dwelling too long on these broad and patriotic principles of the Hunker Democrats. I will now say a word or two about the policy of the Hunker Whigs, who are waiting so impatiently for my testimony, to show their fidelity to the slave power. I was forci-bly struck with one idea in the Whig platform, in relation to our duty towards other countries, now struggling for freedom, which declares that we "are not to impose upon other coun tries our opinions by artifice or force, but to teach by example." Now, sir, we all agree in the propriety of teaching by example, though v differ widely as to the character of the lessons we are to teach. The Algerines taught by example. Gibbs, the pirate, taught by example. Nero taught by example. England, in her doctrine of "constructive treason," under James II, and in her subsequent conduct towards the American colonies, taught by example. She is now teaching by example, in crushing the patriotic hearts of Ireland. Russia taught by example, in her intervention policy against the liberties of Hungary. She is now teaching by example in seeking to subdue the German States. Yes, sir, this is teaching by example; but an example that carries with it devastation and ruin at home and abroad. It is an example of scaffolds and prisons—an example that crushes female innocence, sacrifices noble and patriotic hearts, and enslaves the people. Are these the lessons we are to repeat in teaching foreign countries by the force of "example?" While all Europe is striving to throw off the yoke of despotism, are we the peo-ple to suppress free discussion or "agitation," in order to teach by "example?" Shall our

Sir, if this prove to be the settled policy o the United States, I will confess I have read history and studied human nature to little purpose! But it cannot be. The great extent to which the blind and reckless spirit of party which the billd and reckless spirit of party slavery is now cherished, is a presage of its own dissolution, and that, too, at no distant period. Mr. Chairman, I have alluded to the abuse of political power by James II. Permit me to run the parallel between the policy of the English Government immediately preceding the revolution of 1688, and that of the present Administration of the United States. It will be remembered that the liberties of the English people were guarantied by a written Constitution similar to our own. The King, to remove this serious abstacle to the restoration of absolutism, had recourse to the doctrine of judiciary that sympathized with him in the great object of his ambition.

vast country be converted into slave territory,

and twenty-five millions of people be made slav hunters, with the same benevolent view?

This is precisely the course pursued here. James appointed Jeffries to construe the laws and Constitution of England. Our Government ing?" The unrivalled Senator, and accomfrom that class who have received their educa-tion under the influence of Southern institutions and habits, to construe the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Now, sir, let us look a moment at the application of these principles as they were admin-istered in England, and as they are attempted to be enforced in this country. The King, by a perverted construction of the British Constiution, through the notorious Jeffries, and b the popular sentiment of passive obedience among the people, found himself clothed with absolute power; and from this period in English history date some of the most bloody cruelties and judicial murders, perpetrated under the doc trine of "constructive treason," that can be found in the annals of the world. It appears that the King, at this time, embraced similar views of personal liberty to those represented in the Whig platform—sentiments that he wished to maintain as a "finality." He, aided by other branches of the Government, had by other branches of the Government, made this "Compromise" for the "preserva-tion" of the British Empire, and "deprecated" "a gitation" of the subject. It was for further "agitation" of the subject. It was for "agitation" and disturbance of that "final set tlement" that so many generous and patriotic citizens of England were executed. Alice Les-lie, known as the Lady Alice, was the first victim that suffered for indirectly encouraging disturbance of the "finality measures." He life was taken for the hospitable entertainment of one who advocated liberal views in relation to government and the rights of the people. quote from Macaulay's History:

government and the rights of the people. I quote from Macaulay's History:

"The jury, at first, were inclined to acquit the priscaer, but the Government had determined she should be sacrificed, and an influence was exerted on the jury to return a varidic of guilty. On the following mering sentence was pronounced. Jeffries gave directions that Alice Leslie should be burned alive that very afternoon."

" \* \* \* \*

"A few other cases deserve special attention. Abraham Holmes, a retired officer of the Parliamentary Army, and one of those zealots who would own no king but King Jesus, had been taken at Sedgmoor. His arm had been frightfally mangled and shattered in the battle; and, as no surgeon was at hand, the stout old soldier amputated it himself. He was carried up to London and examined by the King in Council, but would make no submission. 'I am an aged man,' he said; 'and what remains to me of life is not worth a falsehood or a baseness. I have always been a republican, and am so still. He was sent back to the west and hanged. A woman, for some idle words such as had been uttered by half the women in the districts, was condemned to be whipped through all the market towns in the county of Dorset. A still more frightful sentence was passed on a lad named Tutchen, who was tried for seditious words. The sentence was that the boy should be imprisoned seven years, and, daring that period, be flogged through every market town in Dorsetshire every year. The women in the galleries burst into tears. The clerk of the arraigns stood up in great disorder. 'My Lord,' said he, 'the prisoner is very young. There are many market town in bursetshire every year. The many market towns in our sounty. The sentence amounts to whipping once a Lortnight for seven years,' Tutchen, in his despair, petitioned, and probably with sincerity, that he might be hanged.''

Another painful case of this constructive

Another painful case of this constructive treason was the execution of Elizabeth Gaunt, for harroring one Burton, who was hostile to the Government. This Burton was then opposed to the King's "Compromise measures but afterward shanged his politics, went over to the Government, or Hunker party, and in-formed against Elizabeth Gaunt. She was tried and sentenced to be burned at the stake for this very act of friendship toward her accuser when his life was in great peril.

"The ernel and vindictive decree was soon after carried into effect at Tybura.

"She left a paper, written, indeed, in no graceful style, yet such as was read by many thousands with compassion and horror. 'My sault,' she said, 'was one which a prince might well have forgiven. I did but relieve a poor family, and lo! I must die for it.' She complained of the insolence of the judges, of the forceity of the jailor, and of the tyranny of him, the great one of all, to whose pleasure she, and so many other vietims, had been sacrificed. In as far as they injured herself, she forgave them; but, in that they were implacable enomics of that good cause which would yet revive and fourish, she left them to the judgment of the King of kings. To the last she preserved a tranquil courage, which reminded the spectators of the most heroic deaths of which they had read in Fox."

"When she calmly disposed of the straw about her in such a manner as to shorten her sufferings, all the bystanders burst into tears." "The sruel and vindictive decree was soon

bystanders burst into tears."

Mr. Chairman, I ought to mention that many of the clergy of that day openly and boldly denounced the cruelties of the Government, some of whom escaped the King's vengeance; among them was the Reverend Samuel Wesley, father of John Wesley, who has given slavery the most truthful and appropriate opithet it has ever received, viz: "The sum of all villany."

Mr. Wesley had been commanded to preach obedience to the compromises and usurpations of the King.

text: "Be it known unto thee, O King! that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the

we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." Sir, doctrines which led to such atrocities as these, are now sought to be established among us! Take the Christiana case. It convicts our Government of attempting to go further in this infernal "constructive treason," in some respects, than did the bloody Jeffries himself; for Jeffries never sought to establish treason against persons not entitled to the protection of the Government, while in the Christiana case, of the Government, while in the Christiana case, some of the persons charged with treason, were known to have been declared outlaws by the Fugitive Slave Law. We all know that this infamous law strips many of the citizens of the free States of every political right, and authorizes kidnappers to seize them by force, and even aids in the crime by furnishing men and money; and offers a standing bribe of five dollars to every man who is mean enough to act as "commissioner" in this solemn mockery of judicial proceedings, to ascertain whether an as "commissioner" in this solemn mockery of judicial proceedings, to ascertain whether an innocent man has a right to himself! The cititens of Christiana, for acting out their noblest instincts in self-defence against a violent and personal attack, were charged by our Government with "treason." What an insult to the Ameri-can people! What a disgrace to human na-And this we call constitutional liberty, do we? Is it "promoting the general wel-fare" to declare, by a law of Congress, a part of our population outlaws, without any disloy-alty on their part, and then to charge them with treason for defending themselves against an attack of marauders and barbarians? Thank God, our courts have not quite come yet to the support of such an infamous doctrine as that of "constructive treason!" Had the Government "constructive treason!" Had the Government succeeded in this conspiracy against the liber-ties of the people, and undertaken to enforce the penalty for treason, Mr. Fillmore and all his coadjutors would not only have discovered the striking parallel in their conduct to that of James II, but would have experienced a like disastrous fate. They would have been permit-ted to remain in this country only as inmates of a penitentiary or a State prison. No, sir this principle of "constructive treason" car "constructive treason" can never be permitted to take root in these United States! The Whig leaders have made rapid strides in this age of progress—have risen far above the sectional views of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton, who were for "locali-zing, circumscribing, and discouraging slavery."

The Whig party was told by its leaders, at

the Wing party was told by its leaders, at the Baltimore Convention, that, if they would do what had never before been required of them, viz: endorse the kidnapping law, and pledge themselves to discountenance freedom of speech, they should not "surely die," but live forever; that they would become a great and successful party; that, in this process, the party would become nationalized. party would become nationalized; comprehensive in its views; practical in its movements; whether this be true or false prophecy. But, if we are to judge from isolated cases that have come under our observation, it would seem that this process of nationalization is, after all, a hazardous experiment. Mr. Cass was "nationalized" by the Nicholson letter in 1848. We know the result! McGauhey, Walden, and Eliot, Representatives of the free States, were "nationalized" two years ago, in voting for the Fugitive Slave Law. Where were they at the subsequent elections in their several districts? The late candidates for the Presidency were "nationalized" when each promised in advance, if elected Chief Magistrate, to defeat the will of the people, in a given case, by the veto power. Where are they? The President, too, was "nationalized" in signing the kidnapping law, and making it operative by calling out the army and navy. His name was placed before one of the late Conventions. Sir, you know the result. And what shall we say of the great expounder of the Constitution? He was nationalized on the 7th March, 1850, in the Senate of the United States, by ridicuin the Senate of the United States, by ridiculing the Wilmot Proviso, and has become still more distinguished since, by attempts to "conquer the prejudices" of Massachusetts, and establish the doctrine of constructive treason. Aptly may he repeat, now, his famous question of the state of th "Where am I?" and "Where am I goto please his Southern friends, received not a single vote from them in return, when his name was presented for their suffrage! Alas! these men, in the language of the distinguished mem-ber from Ohio, [Mr. Giddings,] "all died of

such instructive lessons. They are read in the fate of Charles I, in the melancholy career of Bacon, Wolsey, and a host of others. Mr. Chairman, whatever may be the immediate result of this stigmatizing as well as na-tionalizing process upon the two old parties, one thing is certain: the friends of freedom one thing is certain: the friends of freedom have gained something—nay, a vast deal—in that they have driven the leaders of party sla-very to avow, openly and boldly, what the third party has charged upon them for years, but which has always, till now, been denied, viz that they love offices and honors more than the great principles of right and humanity. This is a glorious victory. We see, now, more dis-tinctly the great national ulcer which is gnaw-ing at the very vitals of the Republic! Sir, as ting at the very vitals of the Republic! Sir, as soon as the great body of the American people, who are neither expecting nor wishing office, shall understand the real object in construct-

ing such infamous platforms, they will be swept away, with all who stand upon them, like the spider's web before the morning blast.

Mr. Chairman, having explained, briefly, the sources and character of despotism, as it exists in these United States, I proceed to show what are the proper instrumentalities for its over-throw; and, in doing so, I need only point to the means now in successful operation for the attainment of this most desirable end. They are simple and easy—practical and certain in their results. They consist in persuasion and argument, and in a proper expression of correct sentiment through the ballot-box. They require us, when we pray for just rulers, to be earnest and sincere, and see that our votes cor-respond with our prayers; to vote for such men, respond with our prayers; to vote for such men, and such only, as represent our principles, and possess the integrity and firmness to maintain them, at all times, and under all circumstances—men who reject the stale and false argument that we are to endorse one great political wrong to destroy another, men who do not expect to improve the condition of society through unprincipled majorities and stratagem in legislation, but by a practical illustration, in themselves, of a genuine Democracy, marching steadily forward to victory—a victory that will relieve the child of misfortune, and let the oppressed go free. Such are the means and such the motives of those who are ardently devoted to this great work of separating the Federal Government from the voluntary political slavery of the North, and the involuntary personal slavery of the South. A history of the many and severe conflicts, during the last few years, between the advocates of freedom and the friends of oppression, would be interesting and instructtween the advocates of freedom and the friends of oppression, would be interesting and instructive, but I have not time to enter upon it now. Let it suffice to say that the little band of Free-Soilers, during the organization of the thirty-first Congress, by their integrity and firmness, drove the two old parties into an alliance with each other for self-preservation, under the leadership of Henry Clay and Howell Cobb. There they have remained ever since, and now stand as a body-guard to slavery, on the same platform—the watch-tower of the "peculiar institution." And, as remarkable as it may seem, the Democrats feel proud of their position, if

the Democrats feel proud of their position, if we may judge from the remarks of Mr. Sena-tor Clemens, a few days since, in his eulogy on Mr. Clay, of whom he said: "He lived long enough to see the accomplishment of this last great work of his life." \* \* \* "Both of the great parties of the country have agreed to stand upon the platform which he erected, and both have solemnly pledged themselves to maintain, unimpaired, the work of his hands."

Sir, I know not how these remarks impressed others, but to me it appeared that the Hunker parties were held up to the world as occupying an extremely humiliating position—the Democratic party especially. Behold an organization, which has been opposing the great deceased Whig leader for more than twenty years, overcome and placed on a miserable "finality" oread, formed and fashioned by this same leader himself! Alas! how have the mighty fallen! A party which had driven back the British lion—a party that had spoken eloquently in behalf of Greece, and ably defended the independence of the South American States, humbled and brought low by its own infamy! When I heard this allusion of the Senator, I could not help picturing to myself the ridioulous spectacle presented by this great party, standing on the Compromise measures, with its lips looked, and the key in the slaveholder's Sir, I know not how these remarks impress

try, who has observed the course pursued by Whigs and Democrats for the last two years, knows that the affinity in sentiment and feeling is infinitely stronger between these so-called parties than between the sections of which each is composed. The two creeds recently constructed at Baltimore are so nearly identical as to leave no doubt on this point. Indeed, their similarity has spontaneously drawn from the people the title of "Siamese platforms." The only issue in the canvass for Scott and Pierce, is their own comparative personal popularity. It is evident, then, that so far as poularity. It is evident, then, that so far as political principles make parties, (and I know of no other element that will sustain a political party long,) there are now, practically, but two parties in the country. The Whigs and Democrats, being united on all the great questions now absorbing public attention, form the party of retrogression; the friends of freedom form of retrogression; the friends of freedom form the other, which may emphatically be styled

the Party of Progress.
Sir, in the history of American independence we discover four important epochs, each mark-ed by high political excitement on great politi-The first was the conflict between the Colo-

nies and the mother country; the second, on the alien and sedition laws; the third, concerning the rights of American seamen; the fourth, in regard to the National Bank. In all these great struggles for political ascendency, there was on one side a conservative, retrogres-sive party, and on the other a Democratic, progressive party. The party of freedom, in every contest, was triumphant. It will be so in the present struggle, marking the fifth epoch. To be sure, the Hunkers talk about "reform." So did George III: so did the enemies of pro gress when they undertook to put down free-dom of speech under the sedition laws; so did the bankites, when the officers refused to permit an examination of their books. There were no means proposed for the relief of the poor and oppressed then; neither are there now; but, on the contrary, every member of the fraterni-ty is forbidden, under pains and penalties, to plead their cause, "both in and out of Con-gress," in the social circle, and through the press. Oh, most pitiable humiliation! left them not so much as the certainty of a mess of pottage in exchange for their birth-

right! The Progressive party, Mr. Chairman, demands personal liberty for all the people, wherever the General Government has jurisdiction; freedom of the public lands to actual settlers; the homestead exemption; the election of President, United States Senators, and Postmasters, directly by the recolor the results of the directly by the people; the reduction and re-organization of the army and navy; the pro-tection of commerce in the improvement of harbors and rivers; cheap postage, and freedom of speech and of the press on all subjects, not excepting the immaculate Baltimore platforms, or even the Constitution itself. Let the people judge which class of measures tend most to advance civilization, protect the liber-ties of the people, and perpetuate republican Sir, I have before me an address on this sub-

ect, written by an able Democratic editor of Wisconsin, (the Hon. C. L. Sholes,) from which will read merely a paragraph:

I will read merely a paragraph:

"But this whole question of slavery has to me a deeper significance than appears on its face. It is but a part of the great strife which is now agitating the world, between wealth and idleness on one hand, and honest labor in all its conditions on the other. Slaves are held because they labor, and enable the master thereby to riot in idleness. It is not the individual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter does not secur the country to find his human chattel, simply because he wants the man, but because he wants the labor the man represents. When, then, we are called upon to aid in slavery extension, we are called upon to put labor in chains and under the lash in a new extent of country; and when we are called upon to chase and chain a slave, it is to run and aristocracy, to do these things; but every may whose standing and interest depend on honest labor whose standing and interest depend on nonest labor, when he acquiesces in or permits these things, is binding the chains upon his own limbs—is degrading his own calling, and lowering his own standing. If the slavery principle finally triumpha in our Government, then idleness has got the upper hand of industry. And think you its effests will never be felt north of Mason and Dixon's line? It is no longer the black man who is slave to the white, but it is labor that is enclayed to idleness; and the slave will be the labors. enslaved to idleness; and the slave will be the laborer ensiaved to inteness; and the slave will be the laborer, whatever his color. and the master the idler, whatever his color. The strife is, whether our Government shall be the Government of the laboring masses, or the Government of the few idlers; and the triumph of slavery is of necessity the triumph of idleness against industry."

This, sir, presents the real issue, not only in America, but on the Eastern Continent. Eu-rope is at this moment rocking to and fro with mingled emotions of sympathy and indignation. This undying principle, love of liberty, will soon burst forth in some of the transatlantic States, with a burning lava more destructive to tyrants and despots than was that which buried the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. I rejoice to see the true friends of freedom in this country waking up to the universality of this great struggle for constitutional liberty. Kossuth, the patriot and statesman, the great apostle of freedom, has done much to awaken the sympathies and energies of all true repub-licans on both sides of the Atlantic. This great chord of sympathy must hereafter be kept alive and cherished, by advocating, in Europe and America, a just and liberal domestic and foreign policy in governmental affairs. Kos-suth has uttered many truths on this subject, which will sink deep into the American heart. Meanwhile we are having practical illustra-tions of the overbearing and centralizing power at home, which are opening the eyes of the people to the real danger that surrounds us. If the laws of nations are to be made operative anywhere, they certainly should be enforced in maintaining the rights of individual States throughout the civilized world. While the advocates of despotism, both in Europe and America, sympathize with each other, and form America, sympathize with each other, and form leagues to strengthen oppression, should not equally efficient means be instituted, by the friends of Progress, in support of law and order? Yes, sir, the time has arrived when we should not only speak, but act, on this subject. Hear a few words from an address read a short time since in London as were described. time since in London, as was drawn up by the friends of Italy, with Mazzini at their head: friends of Italy, with Mazzini at their head:

"You must tell your workingmen not to fear that
the agitation for international mastery should prove
a devintion of forces from vital internal questions;
that the very existence of the actual Cabinet sprung
up after the establishment of despotism in France,
shows how connected European enemies are; that
the death-blow to despotism and aristocracy on the
continent would be a death-blow to British aristocracy, and that the emancipation of the working
classes is not a mere interest, but a principle, which
is to be conquered everywhere or nowhere. We trust
wan for the fulfilment of this task. Trust us for the you for the fulliment of this task. Trust us for the accomplishing our own. And may this mutual trust and active co-operation toward a single aim be the forerunner of that alliance that we have long dreamed of, for the general good of humanity, as of a national one between new-born Italy and England."

Sir, let the friends of the same common cause in America so acquit themselves at the polls on the great question soon to be presented for their suffrages, that it may be said they too can be trusted with the part assigned them in this glorious warfare. Our duty is plain, our prospects encouraging. True, some have deserted and gone over to the enemy; but this should neither surprise nor alarm us. Such apostacies are incidental to all great struggles for independence and reform. It was the case in the American Revolution. It was the case when the Hungarian General Gorgey forsook. Kossuth. He reasoned just as some Free-Soilers do now, that he could "do more good" to ers do now, that he could "do more good" to the cause of civil liberty with Haynau and Nicholas, than he could by remaining in a re-publican minority in Hungary. All who pur-sue this course, in my opinion, do great injus-tice to themselves and to their country, and they will sooner or later both see and feel it. It is a consolation, however, to those who re-main steadfast to principle, that hundreds and thousands of noble minds and stout hearts are leaving the old parties and coming to our aid thousands of noble minds and stout hearts are leaving the old parties and coming to our aid in the great battle yet to be fought in behalf of freedom! And truly may it be said that the struggle is but begun; for behold what an immense extent of our new territory (large enough for fifty States!) still lies subjected to

and his party support Pierce and King, shows their entire confidence in the ticket in regard to this point. Let no man, then, fold his arms with the delusive argument that this question of slavery in the Territories is settled.

Mr. Cheirson, L. have specker, frankly and

of slavery in the Territories is settled.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken frankly and freely of the political condition of the country.

I have animadverted upon the profligacy of party, and party machinery, and of the recreancy of its leaders who assume to direct the Government. But, let me assure you, it is from no other matter. from no other motive than to express my own views, and the views of those who sent me here, on the great question before us, and what I conceive to be our duties and responsibilities at the present crisis.

No well-informed mind, sir, will deny that

we possess an important influence in the family of States, and that we can wield it for weal or for woe, both in regard to ourselves and to the destiny of nations. The Constitution of our country guaranties to us the legitimate and only efficient means of all reform—freedom of speech and of the press. "These rights are inestimable to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only." They are now openly and boldly attacked. The arguments used against these peaceful remedies for the evils that afflict our ountry, is, that the Government is too weak country, is, that the Government is too weak to bear up under the agitation or free discussion of a question "so delicate" as that which relates to the rights of all the people; that such discussion serves to disturb the public peace, and to endanger the perpetuity of the Union. What a sad comment on our political institutions! How cheering to tyrants, how discouraging to the victims of oppression! Sir, this is a libel on the American People, and I hurl back the foul aspersion upon the heads of its authors! This great guarantee of our magna authors! This great guarantee of our magna charta of free discussion is held dearer by every true republican than life itself. We cannot forget that it was purchased by the struggles and sufferings of our illustrious ancestors, for the maintenance of which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Can we do less? If we are legitimate sons, we shall rush to the scene of battle, and resist these conspiracies lately formed at Baltimore for its overthrow. The enemy is now fairly in the field, with the two old parties forming the right and left wings of his army, inviting a conflict.
Who are the men to volunteer? We have them in the country. Let the occasion bring them out! We want no mere hirelings. We desire none but volunteers who enlist to serve during the war. With such recruits, our eneduring the war. With such recruits, our enemies will find that they have engaged in a serious contest, with fearful odds against them. "Can a league formed against the Almighty prosper?" Gentlemen should remember that it is not the feebleness of numbers against which they contend, but a mighty under-current of truth that leaves the serious contend.

controls or sweeps them away in its onward True, the great Being that upholds and protects us all, is kind and long-suffering, and is even now speaking to us in the language of inspiration—"Come, let us reason together; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall become white as wool." Yet the Hunkers, in the pride of their numbers, have repudiated "reason," and have closed the door against it by the decree of "finality."

rent of truth, that laughs at majorities, and

Sir, these conspirators against the liberties of the people may persist in this war against freedom; but they should remember that God cannot take sides with the oppressor; and cannot take sides with the oppressor; and that, unless history and revelation prove a falsehood, unless justice and the Divine law prove a fiction, they must utterly fail. It is but a question of time, and the prospective victors can afford to "wait a little longer."

Hear the words of a distinguished statesman, [Mr. Soulé,] uttered a few weeks since, in the Senete:

in the Senate: "We boast exultingly of our wisdom. Do we mean to hide it under a bushel, from fear that its

self, without the spirit that promulgated it to the world? Onward! onward! To stand still is to be lifeless—inertia is death! Had the Colonies stood still, would this be the Government it is?" Sir, let Northern doughfaces and serviles ponder upon the truthful sentiment proclaimed by a Southerner, the meaning of which is that finality" is death!
Mr. Chairman, I will say but a word more

and conclude. Cobweb resolutions may be passed again and again, to check the onward march of the present age, by repressing the outgushing sympathies of the human heart; but they will serve only to show the folly and the blindness of frail human nature, when at war with principles as uncontrollable as the laws of attraction and repulsion. "Agitation" will go on; "finality" will pass away; the people will become regenerated, and our country redeemed. The influence of our social and religious institutions will go eastward, west-ward, and southward, until bleeding Africa, once the seat of learning and empire, shall be come the recipient of our blessings instead of our curses—until the Indian and the Mexican, the Chinaman and the Japanese, shall mingle in the same social circles, and rejoice that they live under a constitutional and representative Government, which cherishes equally the rights of all! Our commerce, too, will become greatly enlarged by enlightened views of reciprocal trade, under the fostering aid of oceanic steam navigation. It shall win new triumphs in the cause of civilization, and register the wisdom and justice of our policy in the hearts of

coming generations.

Let us, then, devote ourselves more faithfully to these great objects, so worthy of our regard. Let us cherish those hopes in which we have fondly indulged. Let us raise our conceptions to the highly responsible duties assigned us. Let our ambition and our legislative policy be as broad as the cause of universal humanity the fulfilment of our mission, the political re generation of the world!

### DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE.-No. 8. BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Reading, hearing, seeing, handling, and making, are five modes of instruction. All are good, and each better when aided by the rest. For young minds and hands, making has the strongest affinity. It is both productive and instructive, and hence attractive; while bla, ble, blo, reading is neither, and is hence repulsive. By strong elective affinity, the one certification. sive. By strong elective affinity, the one cer-tainly draws children to school; by inherent repulsion, the other very often drives children from school. The one changes truants into the most punctual scholars; the other changes the most active spirits into truants.

the most active spirits into truants.

A single specimen of making instruction will illustrate thousands of others. The Cube. Every boy and girl upon the face of the globe would be happy in making a cube. It would draw any pupil from the street to the school-room; for the simple reason that it gives productive employment in getting a practical knowledge of one of the most fundamental and far-reaching principles in the whole range of science. Reading about a cube, by a beginner, is repulsive, giving neither production nor instruction. It hence tends to drive a pupil from the school-room to the street, especially if sprightly and active

active.

Making a cube not only shows practically a great principle, but gives manual skill—the science and practice of Mechanism. No excience and practice in one act more of inercise can perhaps unite in one act more of in-struction and production, or lay a broader and stronger foundation, not for house burning, but house building. No principles so deep, no in-strument in so constant use by the builder, as the cube.

The form, divisions, combinations, ratio and The form, divisions, combinations, ratio and mode of increase, and applications—the whole doctrine of the cube, like every simple elementary principle of science, is exactly fitted for the mind of a child. God, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, made it so; man only makes it otherwise, and he only with sad destruction of the beautiful works of the Creator.

The first step in making a cube is drawing a immense extent of our new territory (large anough for fifty States!) still lies subjected to the inexorable grasp of slavery, which is meanwhile seeking fresh aid from pro-slavery Administrations to thwart the beneficence of Mexican laws that wisely re-enacted the laws of God. In fact, this is the great object now to be attained by slavery propagandists. This

squares upon the since is the first step. The next step is five additional squares, together in the form of a cross. The next is to change the slate and pencil for paste-board and the knife or scissors. Six squares on one piece of paper, in the form of a cross, can be folded into a cube; which is and can be nothing else but a figure enclosed in six squares. By increasing one cube to eight, they can be formed into another cube of twice the dimensions and eight times the bulk, or con-tents; making plain to a child of five years the fundamental principle of cubic measure, on which business men more frequently and more unfortunately stumble than any other one de-ficiency of knowledge. Two items of knowledge required by the "Democracy of Science" to be universally diffused are "the pebble" and

WILLIAMSBURG, MASS., August 16, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era: . Commencement week at Amherst College has just passed. The bill of fare preceding the

this year, and a larger number of the alumni than usual was drawn together. The first thing in order was a Eulogy on Prof. B. B. Edwards, late of Andover, a graduate of Amherst, by Prof. E. A. Park, of An-

uate of Amherst, by Prof. E. A. Park, of Andover.

This was a rich feast of precious things. The character of the deceased was given in the warm accents of a friend; and the chaste and beautiful language, the clear and musical voice of the speaker, with his earnest eye and eloquent delivery, all combined to render it the address of the week. In speaking of Prof. E.'s character as a Theologian and Divine, his remarks had a particular force, in view of his late controversy with Dr. Hodge, of Princeton. Prof. Park, by this address, has not only fully conored the character of an eminent scholar and thinker, but has gained for himself a name higher than he has ever had before, and taker

is position among the first men of the church The address before the alumni was by Hon. A. H. Bullock, of Worcester, somewhat guished as a Whig stump orator—a man of some talent, but of more outside show and sparkle. His subject was, "our higher institusions of learning as a conservative and adjusting power." Conservatism was laid down as the only rule of life. Sympathy for Kossuth and universal liberty was ridiculed, social equality stigmatized, reforms and reformers all scouted, the higher law clergy held up as preachers of insurrection, and Daniel Webster exalted to Heaven, as the only whole man that ever lived. His witticism, innuendos, and sly hits, would pass well in a political caucus, but are not the coin required at "our higher institu-tions of learning."

The address to the Literary Societies was

by Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, one of the editorial corps of the Independent. His subject was the "Educated Man's Mission." It was a massive, powerful, iron-linked thing, stately and majestic, yet full and flowing. The subject, it will be seen, was very closely allied with the preceding address of the morning, and, by a curious coincidence, the whole train of thought was a complete refutation and annihilation of all the frippery and foam of the morning blow. His style was classic, severely so, requiring close attention on the part of the hearer. Some of the clergy seemed but lit-tle interested, and left during the delivery; but those who remained and listened throughout, received food for thought that will last them six months. Mr. Storre in a strange of a hearer. Some of the clergy seemed but litsix months. Mr. Storrs is a strong man, a flash of lightning struck my sight, and I saw hard thinker, and a close reasoner; his mind is a brilliant and powerful snake winding its coils

his audience.

The address before the Society of Inquiry, by

The exercises of the graduating class passed off much as usual. Dry disquisitions, hashed up orations, and prosy dissertations on prosier themes, the fluttering of fans, the dropping of perspiration, treading on corns and long skirt-ed dresses, and stuffing at the dinner table, completed the order of the day. The young ever: newly admitted freshmen breathe easy the alumni scatter here and there, and the jaded Professors run back on to the mountains, or rush to the sea-side, for a few weeks' freedom from care, and thus ends commencement week at Amherst.
The Free Democracy of Massachusetts will

report themselves well, next October. Reason why? the people read good newspapers.

Most truly yours,

H. Martyn.

## VALUE OF WIVES IN CHINA.

Not long since, a young English merchant took his youthful wife with him to Hong Kong, China, where the couple were visited by a wealthy mandarin. The latter regarded the ady very attentively, and seemed to dwell with elight upon her movements. When she at length left the apartment, he said to the hus-band, in broken English (worse than broken

"What give you for that wifey-wife yours?" "Oh!" replied the husband, laughing at the ingular error of his visiter, "two thousand

This the merchant thought would appear to the Chinese rather a high figure; but he was mistaken.
"Well," said the mandarin, taking out his

book with an air of business, "s'pose you give her to me; I give you five thousand dollar!"

"It is difficult to say whether the young merchant was more amazed than amused; but the very grave and solemn air of the Chinaman convinced him that he was in sober earnest; and he was compelled, therefore, to re fuse the offer with as much placidity as he could assume. The mandarin, however, con-

could assume. The mandarin, however, continued to press his bargain:

"I give you seven thousand dollar," said he,
"you take 'em?"

The merchant, who had no previous notion of the value of the commodity which he had taken out with him, was compelled, at length, to inform his visiter that Englishmen were not in the habit of selling their wives after they were once in their pressession—an assertion

were once in their possession—an assertion which the Chinaman was very slow to believe. The merchant afterwards had a hearty laugh with his young and pretty wife, and told her that he had just discovered her value, as he had that moment been offered seven thousand dollars for her; a very high figure, "as wives were going" in China at the time.

above the ground.
Our Antipodes, by Colonel Mundy.

THE SEVEN ANCIENT WONDERS OF THE

WORLD.—These were: 1st. The brass Colossus of Rhodes, 120 feet high, built by Cares, A. D. 288, occupying 12 years in making. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes 66 years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew, from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with the brass. 2d. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen 30 years in building, and has now stood at least 3,000 years. 3d. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appius Claudius, the censor. 4th. The Labyrinth of Psammetichus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall, 1,000 houses, and 12 royal palaces, all covered with marble, and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3,000 chambers, and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the gods. 5th. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282 B. C. It was erected as a light house, and contained magnificent galleries of marble, a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen near a hundred miles of; mirrors of then thrown down by an earthquake. It was

pocket! Shame on the party whose policy has led to such a fate! Shame on the parties, and on the men, who have become slaves to a policy so contemptible and degrading!

Mr. Chairman, it is true there is a faint show kept up of two political parties, under the names of Whig and Democrat; but it is all hypocrisy, designed to deceive the people, and no member of this House pretends to deny it. Every political man throughout the country, who has observed the course pursued by supported by 126 marble pillars, 70 feet high. The beams and doors were of cedar, the rest of the timber cypress. It was destroyed by fire,

Home. - I know of no passage in classic

literature more beautiful or affecting than that where Xenophon, in his Anabasis, describes the effect produced on the remnant of the ten thousand Greeks, when, after passing through dangers without number, they at length as cended a sacred mountain, and from its peak and summit caught sight of the sea. Dashing their bucklers, with a hymn of joy they rushed tumultuously forward. Some wept with the fullness of their delirious pleasure, others laughed, and more fell on their knees and blessed that broad ocean. Across its blue waters, little floating sea-birds, the memorials of their happy homes, came and fanned their weary souls. All the perils they had encouncommencement itself was richer than usual tered, all the companions they had lost, all the miseries they had endured, were in an instant forgotten, and nought was with them but the gentle phantoms of past and future joys. One was again scouring on his fleet steed across the hoof-trodden plains of Thessaly; another re-clined beneath the flower-crowned rocks of Arcadia, and gazed into the dreamy eyes her whose form, amid battle and bivouac, was ever with him; a third recalled that proud day when, before the streaming eyes of his over-joyed parents, and amid the acclamation of all ece, he bore off from amid competitors the

laurel wreath of the Olympian victor.
Oh, home! magical spell, all-powerful home! how strong must have been thy influence, when thy faintest memory could cause these bronzed heroes of a thousand fights to weep like tear-ful women! With the cooling freshness of a desert fountain, with the sweet fragrance of a flower found in winter, you came across the great waters to those wandering men, and beneath the peaceful shadow of your wings their souls found rest!—Selected.

HEALTH .- Do not be tempted to over-exertion. It is not by a few surprising efforts that the steam engine penetrates the solid rock, or lifts enormous weights, but by quiet, unceasing application; and so must the farmer allow him-self time—the more labor to be accomplished, the greater the necessity for system and cau A sudden effort and haste often disable a hand for a whole season. Drink sparingly of cold water when heated—drink slowly, a swallow at a time, taking the glass away from the lips at each swallow. Retire early and rise early. Man alone perverts nature in transpo-sing the order of time for rest. The birds and easts retire and rise early.

"Night is the time for rest;
How sweet, when labors close,
To gather round the aching breast
The curtain of repose,
Stretch the tired limbs, and lay the head

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A BOA.-Mr. Mason in his recently published work, "Pictures in Mexico," relates the following circumstances, which occurred to him while loitering along a shady path in the forest: "I stepped aside for a receptacle of star dust, pearls, arrows, and fire balls, and he pours the treasure out before his audience.

Tound the head and body of the poor mule. It was a large and magnificent boa, of a black and yellow color, and it had entwined the poor round the head and body of the poor mule. It was a large and magnificent boa, of a black and yellow color, and it had entwined the poor beast so firmly in its folds, that ere he had time to utter more than one feeble cry, he was crushed and dead. The perspiration broke out on my forehead as I thought of my narrow escape; and only remaining a moment to view the movements of the monster as he began to uncoil himself, I rushed through the brushwood and did not consider myself safe until I was entirely free of the forest."

ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.

This establishment, founded in 1849, is situated near the willage of Such Orange for Newark, and fourteen miles from the estage which passengers are landed at the Station House of the work of one of the loveliest valleys and two of the prettiest villages in Eastern New Jersey. On the east and northwest it is sheltered by mountains from these air and cold winter wirds.

All the requisites for such an establishment are here days and did not consider myself safe until I was entirely free of the forest." The address before the Society of Inquiry, by Prof. H. B. Smith, of New York city, formerly of Amherst, was said by those who heard it to surpass any of his former efforts, being characterized by those broad and catholic views, and that noble evangelism, which Prof. Smith has so ably vindicated at previous times.

escape; and only remaining a moment to view the movements of the monster as he began to uncoil himself, I rushed through the brushwood,

> CURIOUS TITLE .- A book was printed during the time of Cromwell, with the following title "Eggs of Charity, layed by the Chickens of the Convenants, and boiled with the Water of Divine Love-Take ve and eat."

Usefulness is confined to no station, and i astonishing how much good may be done and what may be effected by limited means, united with benevolence of heart and activity

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

To carrass for new Pictorial, Standard, Historical, and Religious Works.

The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and relives fair compensation for their labor.

To young persons of enterprise and tact, this businesselfers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a circle to head of the person can fail selling from the person can fail selling from the control of the person can fail selling from the control of the person can fail selling from the control of the contro

be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well disposed person can fail selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population. Persons wishing to engage in their sale will receive promptly, by mail, a Circular containing full particulars with "Directions to Persons disposed to act as Agents," together with the terms on which they will be furnished by addressing the subscriber, nost paid.

ROBLET SEARS, Poblisher, May 21.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY.

# No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

IS the special Boston and New England office for the following valuable newspapers.

The National Era. Received by Express from Washington, and delivered by carriers at \$2.75 a year, free of postage single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2. Agents and clubs furnished at rates that will save them part of the postage. Orders for advertising in this paper solicited. The Independent—weekly. Edited by Rev. Leonard Bacon, b. D., and others, they. Gottelbors. Received by Express from New York, and delivered by carriers at \$2.50 a year, free of postage; single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2

The Friend of Youth, a superior monthly journal for the Young, edited by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, Washington. Price delivered free of postage, 62 1 2 cents a year; by mail, 56 cents. IS the special Boston and New England office for the fu

cents, May 1.

G. W. LIGHT, 2 Cernhill

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT,

THE above establishment is now commencing its fifth

The above establishment is now commending its fifth which have been added from year to year, make it second to more in the fidion, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence to all who wish to avail themselves of the great facilities which the Water Cure System, when rightly applied, offers to all those who are seeking restoration it health, that they can here pursue it under the most favorable auspices for the removal of disease. The very flatter inp patronage be-towed hitherto by a generous public will serve but to stimulate the proprietor to increased exertion in bohalf of all those suffeers who may place themselves under his charge. Terms—\$7 to \$8 per week.

May 6.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM. dollars for her; a very high figure, "as wives were going" in China at the time.

Harper's Magazine.

CATERPILLAR FUNGUS.—On the subject of fungi; of all the strange fungi that I ever met with—not excepting the luminous toadstool of Australia, by which you may see to shave yourself at midnight!—the vegetable caterpillar, whereof I saw several specimens found in this district, is the most strange. I believe the insect is, at one stage of its existence, a large gray moth; at another, it becomes a caterpillar. When tired of a somewhat dull life, it buries itself in the earth, and after death assumes a fungous form, or at least there springs from its skeleton a fungous excrescence like a bulrush, which pierces and rises several inches above the ground.

Our Antipodes, by Colonel Mundy.

Edited by Charles A. Dana.

THIS periodical, published from the first of July semi monthly, will ountain views of the most remarkable cites, public edifices, public Edited by Charles A. Dana.

tter-press.
We put the work at the low price of \$3 the semi-annu We put the work at the low price of \$3 the semi-annua volume, or 25 cents for a single number. All subscriber paying for vol. I in advance, will be entitled to receive, as a premium, the superb plate, engraved on steel, size imperia folio, "Jack in Office," after the celebrated picture of F Landseer, engraved by G. Metzeroth.

The publisher will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitous ly to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrange ments with them for circulating the Universum. He will also supply clubs of two persons at \$5 haif a year; of five persons at \$10; and of a larger number at the same rates.

HERMANN I. MEYER,

July 29. No. 164 William street, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Wat high the work will commend itself to the popular

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
We think the work will commend itself to the popul
aste in this country, and find an extensive cisculation.
New York Tribuse. New York Tribuse.

It promises to be one of the cheapent, as well as one of the most valuable publications of the day.

New York Evening Post.

It will be one of the most popular illustrated works of the

lay.—Boston Transcript.

It will form one of the most beautiful and instruction works.—Detroit Adver iser.

An admirable work of art, and worthy of universal patroige.—Montgomery Journal. Age.—Montgomery Journal,
One of the cheapest as well as most valuable pu
of the day.—Northern Citiven.

One of the cheapest an number of the day.—Northern Citizen.
The plan of this work is a good one, and deserves the patronage of every good friend of the arts.—Boston Courie It is as cheap as it a superbly excellent.

Springfield Republican

50,000 COPIES SOLD IN EIGHT WEEKS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. FOR sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' lowest cash prices, viz: single copy. in naper. (2 vois.) \$1; cloth, lettered. \$1.50; extra gitt. \$2. The Trade supplied at a discount of 20 per cent, with a further discount of 5 per cent. for cash, on sales of not less than five copies.

WILLIAM HARNED,
Publishing Agent, 48 Beekman street.

New York, June 17.

THE TRUE WESLEYAN,

A Religious, Literary, and Family Journal, A Religious, Literary, and Family Journal, THE official organ of the Anti-Siavery Methodists of America, is published weekly, at No 9 Spruce street, New York city, at 81 50 per year. Now that the Christian Advocate, the great official of the Methodist Episcopal Church, declares siaveholding a Scriptural duty—and the Western Advocate, at Cheinnati, affirms that those who don't like a siaveholding church or disophine, will have to flad elsewhere than in the M. E. Church "something more to their minds" the followers of John Westey are recommended to subscribe to this out-spoken advocate of Wesleyan principles.

LUCIUS C. MATLOCK, July 29-7t

Editor and Publisher. "I had rather be right than be President."

LIFE OF HENRY CLAY! GEORGE H. DERBY & CO., BUFFALO, GEORGE H, DERBY & CO., BUFFALO,

I AVE nearly ready, and will publish in a few days, THE
LIFE and PUBLIC SERVICES of HENRY CLAY,
of Kentucky—the Orator, the Stateman, the Patriot, and
the Philanthropist—which work has been preparing for publication during the past year. It will be in one large and
elegant 12mo volume, of about 500 pages: by Epes Sargent
and Horace Oreeley. It will also embrace some of his
cholosest Speeches, and will be intertated with an accurate
steel Portrait of the GREA I AMERICAN STATESMAN,
for whom is felt a world wide admiration.

The publishers have determined to place the retail price
of the book within the reach of every one, and to Agents,
Canvassers. &c., will give the roost liberal discounts from
the annexed retail prices—\$1.25.

D27 Good active agents wanted to sell the above book, to
whom exclusive agents wanted to sell the

the annexed retail prices—§1.20.

127 Good active agents wanted to sell the above book, to whom exclusive agency for a county will be given.

Un receipt of \$1.25, we will forward one copy of the above book, (for agents to use as a sample copy.) by mail, postage paid, to any place in the United States, not exceeding 500 miles from Buffalo, Chicago, or New York.

127 Hooks sent by mail must be prepaid, according to the new post office law. Postage on this work is about 25 cents for each and every 500 miles.

Orders solicited from all parts of the Union. Agents could find pleasant and profitable employment in circumsting this desirable mem nto of the lamented Henny Clay.

127 Wholesale prices for above aud other saleable books, for which we want agents, will be forwarded on application to us, postpaid. For further particulars apply to GEORGE H. \*\*ERBY & CO., Buffalo, New York.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS, 154 Court street, two doors east of the Revere House, Boston.

House, Boston.

CHARLES H. MORSE has just opened a complete stock of ready made shirts and gents furnishing goods. Also, hats and caps, umbrellas, canes, fancy goods, &c. Shirts made to order

N. B. Weeds put on hats at short notice, and hats bleached and pressed.

July 29.

A. M. GANGEWER, Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C., Attended and Agent, washington City, Dec. Ca.

A TTENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra Par, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.

References.— Hon. S. P. Chase, Obic; Hon. D. Wilmort, Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Ellis Lewis, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the accounting officers generally.

June 5.—5m

FULLER'S COMPUTING TELEGRAPH THE proprietor of this work has received the most liber payronage in America and foreign countries Its pow to solve more problems than all other calculators united, i well known. More time is required to prepare question than to obtain answers to any business computation—interest, discount, loss and gain, mensuration, surreying gauging, wages, &c. &c. its use is learned by a few bourn's study. A case, with full printed directions, accompanies the control of the contr hours' study. A case, with full printed directions, accordance the work. Address, post paid,
Jan. 1. JOHN E FULLER, Boston, Mass.

EDWARD W. SHANDS, EDWARD W. SHANDS,

A TTORNEY and Councellor at I as, Post Office Buildings, St. Louis, Viiscouri.

Commissioner of Deeds, Depositions, &c., for—Maine
South Carolina Kentucky
Vermont Alabama Oho
Rhole Island Florida Miebigan
Connectiout Minsissispi Indiana
New Jersey Texas Winconsin
Virginia Minnesota Ter.

Also, Notary Public for Missouri.

Mr. S., having resided twelve years at St. Louis city, has an extensive acquaintance with business men in said city and throughout the State of Missouri.

(CP Prompt attention paid to collections, prosecution of claims, &c.

May 20—ly

ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE

several miles in extent, and shielded from the winds in win ter and the sun in summer; springs and streams along the various paths, and pleturesque scenery.

In the ravine, immediately in the rear of the institution flows a beautiful brook. Upon the margin of this stream which descends in a rapid succession of oassedes, are the out-door baths, a great variety of which have been provided Among these are found the rising and falling deutele, the running and rising sitz-baths, the running foot-bath, the plunge and wave baths.

running and risinz sitz-baths, the running foot-bath, the plunge and wave baths.

In the grove, a few rods from the institution, a capacious assumming-bath has been obtained by damming the mountain stream. For this a pleasent screen is formed by a light awning curtained to the surface of the pond affecting ladies and oblidren at all times ample opportunity for gaining that valuable accomplishment, a knowledge of the ard swimning.

From many points in the walks where the prospect is not intercented by woods, an extensive nanoramic view is pre-

From many points in the walks where the prospect is not intercapted by woods, an extensive panoramic rice is presented of the cities or New York, Brooklyn, and the towns adjoining; East and West Bloomfield, North and South Orange, Newark, Belleville, Elizabethtown, the waters of New York harbor and Newark bay. Staten leland, its village, &c. The drives, through a circuit of ten miles, are varied and full of interest.

The original building is 40 by 90 feet, three stories, with plazza of the same height extending the full length of the house. To this, during the pass winter, two wings, each 31 by 51 feet, with p axzas, making in all 230 feet of shellered promenafes, have been added. Besides the large number of new, sweet, and well-wentilated chambers thus obtained, a beautiful dining hall 30 by 50 feet, and 14 feet ceiting and a reading-room, and as well-awanged lady's bath room, have been added.

These increased facilities will enable the institution here.

been added.

These increased facilities will enable the institution here
after to receive, and comfortably provide for, upwards o one hundred Cure-Guesta. mirably adapted for the water-cure practice in winter, (which for many diseases is the most ravorable period of the year,) being fitted up in a super-rior manner, and provided with abundant supplies of ead and hot water. Ladies who require it need not leave their rooms for treatment, as private baths are attached to a large number of them. rooms for treatment, as private baths are attached to a larg number of them. A bowling-alley and billiard table are attached to the @

tablishment.

The reading room 14 supplied with some of the chief journals of the Union—several New York daslies, a number of thestandard American periodicals, the Courrier des Elati Unis, the Illustrated London News, Punch, &c., all of which are received immediately after publication, and regularly led The institution will furnish saddle horses, and horses at

vehicles at reasonable rates. For the benefit of invalide whose afficience compel them to assume a reclining returns when riding, a carriage has been constructed with e-pecial reference to their wants. This can be used 30 bring pa-tients to the institution, when the asual conveyances cannot e resorted to.

To ladies who desire that form of exercise, small flower ardens are allotted.

In winter, \$8 and \$10; \$10, \$11, and \$12, in summer, I able always weekly. Consultation fee, \$5. Persons of pying the whole of a double room, or requiring extra after ance, will be charged accordingly. Board of private vants, \$3 per week. Children always received conditionally.

vants, \$31 per week. Children always received conditionally.

Patients must provide themselves with four coarse thick linen sheets, two thick blankets, two thick comforters, and six towels; or, when unavoidable, the same may be hired of the institution for \$1 per week.

Persons coming to the establishment from New York, leave the foot of Courtland at \$1.2 and 10 o'clock A. Mi, and 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. Upon leaving Newark, the conductor should be not fied that he has passengers for the Water-Cure. The time occupied in reaching South Orange from New York is alout one hour. Visiters can come from and return to the city several times during the day. Newark is connected with New York by hourly trains.

If the Superintendent is requested, he will-send the vehicles of the institution to meet passengers by the Southern trains at Newark.

Dr. JOSEPH A. WEDER, 'ate of Philadelphia is the Physician of the Institution. He is a graduate of the Med-

Dr. JUSEPH A. WEDER, are of Pailsaciphia in the Physician of the Institution. He is a graduate of the Nied ical College of Freyburg, in Baden, Germany; he has visit ed the Gradenberg Institution, conducted by the celebrate Priessnitz: many of the water-cure establishments of Europe; and has had twelveyears' experience in Hydrogathy Letters upon professional business should be addressed to. Weder; all others to the Superintendent, George Hillichell, directed to South Orange, Essax county, New Jorges,

llustrated circulars will be sent, post paid, on application by mail to the Superintendent May 27. OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Patents, will prepare the
necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for picension at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all
questions relating to the patent laws and decisions in the
United States or Europe. He will produce re hearings on
rejected applications for patents, prepare new papers, and
obtain patents in all cases where there is any noveity. Persons as a distance, decirous of having examinations made at
the Patent Office, prior to making application for a patent,
may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) a
clear statement of their case, when immediate attention will
be given to it, and all thein forms ston that could be obtained

lear statement of their dase, when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the movelty of their invention, and the requisite steps to be taken tobtain a patent therefore, (should it prove to be new,) with the promptly forwarded to them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

CT Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

He has the honor of referring, by permission to Hom. H. L. Elliworth and Hom. Edmund Burke, late Commissioners of Patents, and to those for whom he has transacted business during the past seven years.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARA TUBE

MANUFACTURED by C. B. WARRING, for six
at College Hill, Poughkeepsie. He will be happy to open
sorrespondence with those wishing to purchase such articles or chemicals, or who may have laboratories to arrange.
Apparatus securely packed and sent to any part of the
United States, at rates lower than the catalogue prices of
any house in New York. Terms cash.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1852.

Fab. 5.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is agent telements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 5 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestant streets; Baltimore, south west corner of North and Fayette streets.

See S. M. PETTENGHEL, Newspaper Advertising, Newspaper and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Hostel (Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Eva-NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.